THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIII. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1880 NO. 17.

"THE OLD FLAG"

UNFURLED TO THE KISSING BREEZE.

The Enthusiasm of Ante-Bellum Days Renewed in the Glorious Patriotism of the Day—The Streets Thronged With Visitors and Joy Supreme.

Atlanta has witnessed many demonstrations of a civic and popular character which were immense in numbers and exuberant in enthusiasm, but she has never before reached the success and enthusiasm of yesterday's celebration. The city was literally jammed with people from sunrise until far into the night. They came from all quarters and directions in every mode of conveyance, and with a "hurrah" upon their lips. For once all Georgia seemed to have centered at the capital and to have passed into a solid mass of patriotism. This is

THE FOURTH OF JULY,

but our desire to honor the natal day of American independence was impatient and we took opportunity by the forelock and gave a rousing welcome to the day.

It was the intention of our citizens and their committemen to make this celebration eclipse any like occurrence in all the history of Georgia and to give it rank with the best demonstrations of the year. The memories and suggestions of the day are not sectional. They are, if sectional property at all, more peculiarly the inher- and inspiration of the n of any other section.

lay has been so meagerly cele- nt years is more a reproach to to those who have assumed celebrants and champions. y's exhibitions, no one will nt that the people of Georgia the day, with want of ciples it fixed, or lack em it inspires.

From every s afloat and it with on foot sers by- lors of es es m the Markham in the stores ng the principal ll flags were shown otunda of the Kim- ly draped and decorated colors.

shades of opinion, political e, mingled in the celebration gratulated each other joyfully the good old times," had come again! tors from the north, in our midst, were astonished and delighted at a celebration so general and enthusiastic. It was a new revelation to them. The general effect of the day's proceedings may be set down as good—wholly good.

The Crowd.

A SURVEY AND CENSUS OF THE SCURRYING MASSES OF PATRIOTS.

Estimates of the crowd which was here yesterday are various. None fell short of 15,000 visitors, while some go as high as 25,000. The best figures are 20,000 and there must have been at least that number of strangers in the city. Early in the morning the excursions began to come in and swell the large crowds which had arrived the night before. The first train which came on the West Point road brought

SIXTY-FOUR CARS,

and it required all the strength of two engines, one before and one behind, to draw in this great mass of humanity. There must have been one hundred in a car, for the darkies were packed like sheep, and hundreds of them rode on top in the broiling sun, apparently in perfect happiness. The second train on this road brought twenty-one crowded cars and still another train of nineteen cars rolled in crowded just as badly. This made 104 cars brought in on the West Point road alone, and it must therefore have contributed at least

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

to the crowd, as each car was densely full. The Western and Atlantic railroad on its excursion trains and morning accommodation brought thirty-two loaded cars of visitors, and the noon train rolled in perfectly jammed. The early passenger and the accommodation on the Georgia railroad brought in a large crowd of visitors. The Air-Line contributed between fifteen hundred and two thousand.

The Central brought in its morning passenger and all its freight trains full. The railroads must, therefore, have brought over 15,000 visitors, while the entire surrounding country poured in with such a variety of vehicles as is seldom seen. The streets were packed so full all day that it was next to impossible to move on them. The crowd of visitors numbered at least 20,000.

At 9 o'clock the procession of the fire department formed in front of the capitol, and the entertainment of Atlanta's guests began. General Anderson directed the procession in his usually able manner, so that it passed off very smoothly. The order was as follows:

Conyers Cornet Band.
Gate City Guard.
Chief of Fire Departments and Assistants.
Hook and Ladder followed by Salvage Corps.
Mechanic No. 2.
No. 3 with Steamer and Reel.
No. 4 with Steamer and Reel.
No. 5 with Steamer and Reel.
Advertising vans.

The procession moved through all the principal streets, and presented a very handsome appearance. The fire department never looked better. It was highly complimented by visitors and home folks. Following the procession was a great host of advertising vans by which Atlanta's enterprising merchants appealed to their visiting friends. The vans attracted much attention and comment and were among the notable features of the day.

The Fantastics

AND THE OTHER ORGANIZED DISPLAYS OF THE DAY.

At noon, the festive fantastics appeared in gorgeous array and set the crowded streets to cheering and laughing. They were decked in all kinds of grotesque attires, and rode horses, mules and jackasses, in beautiful variety. After riding through the business streets and receiving the continued cheers of the crowds the mystic band disappeared.

THE COLORED MILITARY

was expected to appear in force, but owing to some disagreement only Moses Bentley and his excellent company were out. They made a fine show. The citizens of Atlanta should encourage the generous disposition shown by this company to aid the public demonstration as much as possible.

The Speaking.

SENATOR BROWN AND MAJOR MOSES ON THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

At 3 p.m. a large and orderly assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, numbering a couple of thousand, gathered in the city hall park to hear the speeches which were to be delivered in commemoration of the day and the pertinent issues of the hour.

A grand stand had been erected at the south side of the court house, from which the speaking was to take place. Upon this stand were seated many distinguished citizens of the state and city, and among them we noticed General Henry J. Hunt, of the [illegible] artillery, General W. S. Walker, General Tige Anderson, Mayor Calhoun, Hon. Arthur Gray, Colonel W. L. Watterson, of Jonesboro, Colonel A. J. King, of Rome, State School Commissioner Orr, Rev. Mr. Earle of Ohio, Colonel Featherstone, of Coweta, and others.

PRAYER

was offered by Rev. Dr. Means, of Oxford. His invocations were touchingly pathetic and full of patriotic supplication.

THE READING

of the Declaration of Independence was the next feature. That honored instrument was read by Captain John Milledge, nephew of Governor Milledge, one of the noblest men who ever honored the state of Georgia and received honors at the hands of her people. Captain Milledge read the immortal sentences in capital style, and his comments thereon were both neat and appropriate.

SENATOR BROWN.

United States Senator Joseph E. Brown was then introduced to the audience, and was received with loud cheers.

Senator Brown spoke earnestly and eloquently for nearly an hour. He held the attention of the assemblage from first to last and his logic and eloquence were frequently greeted with loud applause. He spoke of the day and its hallowed associations, of the grand principles of human freedom of popular liberty, embodied in the [illegible] the fathers had [illegible] and [illegible] and should settled the fact that secession was not the right of any state in the union and would never be tolerated. The states possess to-day all the rights they had before the war, except those surrendered in the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution. Those amendments have been adopted in good faith and we will carry them out in good faith. [Applause.] We are in the union with all the rights which belong to the people of any section, and to our brethren we extend the hand of fellowship across the bloody chasm, while in it we bury the bloody shirt beyond the power of resurrection! [Applause.]

Upon the presidential question Senator Brown spoke eloquently. He said the republican party had been in power as long as any party should have power in a free country. He spoke of the enthusiasm attendant upon the nomination of Hancock and predicted his election and inauguration. As every point of this portion of his address he was loudly cheered.

He spoke also of the position of the colored people in our policy and predicted that the time would come when the people of the north who granted the negro suffrage would seek to deprive him of it. When that time comes, he, said, the people of the south will rally to him and say: "He has the ballot and shall exercise it, he shall never more be a slave, but he shall be a voter!" [Immense applause.] It is to the interest of the colored man to stand by us, and to our interest to stand by him. It is our interest and duty to make of him the best citizen in our power. Senator Brown insisted upon his being educated upon the same plans as the balance of the people, and that the government which freed him should, with the proceeds of its public lands, help to educate him. He spoke of the vast benefits derived to a nation by the thorough education of its people, and illustrated his views by a brilliant comparison of the French and Prussian people in the late Franco-Prussian war.

Senator Brown concluded most eloquently, urging patriotism and progress upon the people, and, in passing, paid a high compliment to his colleague, Senator Hill, whom he declared to be "the grandest orator in the United States senate to day." This was greeted with applause, and the conclusion of Senator Brown's speech was the signal for an outburst of cheers that showed how fully and heartily his auditors indorsed him and his noble sentiments. As the speech will probably be published in full at an early day, we content ourselves with the above meagre notice of it.

MAJOR R. J. MOSES

was next introduced and made one of the best speeches we have heard in many days. His address was pungent, illuminated by witty illusions and full of the meat of sound political principle. He eulogized the day we celebrate and the old flag in a glowing manner and from his delighted hearers many cheers for both. He spoke of the nomination of Hancock and English as a harbinger of peace, as the sign by which the boys in blue and the boys in gray would unite. And when the Hotspur and the Douglass joined hands they might well defy the world.

In terms of eloquent compliment he spoke of the virtues of the democratic standard-bearers, and then with superb irony and ridicule he paid his attention to Garfield, Arthur, Conkling, Logan, Cameron and all the clan that is now in the army of radicalism. The speech was a model one for such an occasion and was richly rewarded with the plaudits of the audience. Major Moses is not only a ready, but an apt and eloquent speaker, and he will seldom be so happy and so entertaining as he was on yesterday.

MR. SAM W. SMALL,

of THE CONSTITUTION, was loudly called for, and he was introduced by Mayor Calhoun.

Mr. Small made a brief and earnest speech, congratulating his fellow-citizens upon the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the day of American independence was again celebrated in the south. It was the evidence of a renewed allegiance to the flag and country, and to the grand principles which rendered the one welcome and the other glorious. The year of jubilee had indeed come to this people. The new generation of the south yielded to the people of no section of the union in loyalty to the government and principles for which their fathers were fundamental in the structure of our incomparable union. That union, once threatened with dissolution, is again complete and has set upon it the seal of indestructibility. Drawing to-day inspiration from our surroundings, we pledge our hearts, brains and hands to the advancement of the common interests of our common country and bid defiance to domestic Jacobins and foreign foes. With Hancock and English the democracy, the true party of free government, is marching to victory, and in their triumph shall be won the great victory of the new union and the supremacy of constitutional government for a people born to freedom. The speech was applauded throughout by the vast assemblage.

Senator Hill and ex-Senator Miller were both unavoidably absent. That they were not able to contribute to the eloquence of the day was generally regretted.

At the close of the speaking the vast crowd dispersed, amid the sounds of patriotic airs from the band, the waving of national flags and cheers for Hancock and English!

The Pyrotechnic Display.

BRILLIANT FIREWORKS SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED BY THE WIND.

Last night after dark the whole of the city hall hill was covered with people. Such a crowd in one spot has seldom been gathered in Atlanta—probably never since Sherman's army was on dress parade in our streets. People were packed together in the dark like cats in a hotel back-yard. Men, women and children were crowding each other, the men cussing, the women crying "oh my!" and the little ones yelling "get off my toes!" Everybody was of a color—white, black, and saddle-hued were all enveloped in darkness, and could only distinguish each other by the vivid flashes of lightning which momentarily illuminated the scene. The crowd was estimated at from four to six thousand people. The latter figure is more probably the correct one, for a couple of thousand people were stationed in the by-streets and on the cars standing upon the tracks beyond the square.

THE FIREWORKS.

The various pyrotechnic pieces were well selected, and were fired with great care and in a manner to show their brilliancy and beauties. As each of the figures blazed into beauty it was hailed with cheers from the vast crowd; and as the showers of stars and golden rain fell gracefully to earth the cheers were repeated indefinitely. Interspersed between the pieces there were fired off scores of rockets. These shot heavenward in all their glory and burst with beauty in the mid heavens, raining stars, serpents and fire-balls over the vast audience beneath.

The "American flag" was one of the finest pieces shown and was vociferously cheered. "The Star" was beautiful, but its success was marred by the wind which was blowing almost a hurricane while it was burning. "The Palmetto" was also one of the handsomest pieces ever shown in the city. Taken altogether the display was a success, and but for the terrible windstorm which unceremoniously put an end to the display this feature of the day would have been its most successful one.

A GRAND SKEEDADDLE

occurred when the wind storm broke upon the crowd. The dust flew in clouds that were blinding and the crowd stumbled hither and thither in the vain effort to escape from the rain and flying real estate. Folks tumbled in the dirt, into the church excavation and over the embankments, until confusion was worse confounded. Finally the crowd got away in shape and the day's joys were over.

Fireworks To-Morrow Night.

THE HANDSOMEST PIECES WILL BE SHOWN ON THE CITY HALL HILL.

The wind storm of last night cut short the fireworks display, leaving in the hands of the committee a number of the choicest pieces on their programme. These were all preserved in good order and will be fired off to-morrow night at the same place and hour as the display of last night.

Among the pieces are the "Ha! Ha!" Revolving Globe, Hancock and English portraits, combination battery, bouquets, [illegible] and the grand "good

STATE AND NATION.

GEORGIA'S CHOICE FOR GOVERNOR.

Spalding County Cheers for the Hero of Olustee—General Hancock Confident of His Election, and Has no Fears of Pennsylvania—Garfield's Letter Being Revised.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, July 3.—In the district primaries to day the Colquitt people elected delegates to the general county convention to meet in this city on the 21 inst. You may add Spalding to Colquitt column.

Mr. S. G. Treadwell, of [illegible] field county, one of the most observant and reliable men in north Georgia, says, "Colquitt will carry Monroe next Tuesday, without opposition. All that section, and Whitfield also, is solid for Colquitt, as far as I see."

Mr. F. S. Keith, of Catoosa county, a shrewd and active young man, says that there will be no organized opposition to Colquitt in Catoosa, and Mr. Smith Treadwell says that if Colquitt had searched the state over he could not have made a better appointment than Governor Brown.

Colonel W. S. Walker says that he thinks Taylor county will probably send Hardeman delegates, but that Governor Brown has more friends in that county than anybody else.

Hancock's Confidence That He Will Be The Next President.

NEW YORK, July 3.—General Hancock continues to attend strictly to his duties on governor's island, and has not fairly begun yet to shape his campaign or to arrange what part he will take in it. He talks freely with those who visit him, and expresses perrect confidence in his election. To one gentleman he said that he had no doubt about carrying Pennsylvania. Twenty-five thousand of his old soldiers there who voted for Hayes, and he calculates that the votes of all these men will be cast for him. The democratic vote will, he thinks, be solid for him in Pennsylvania, and he has no doubt about carrying New York. Several wealthy New Yorkers have given the state and national committee assurances of their intention to contribute liberally to the campaign fund. It is reported to-day that August Belmont and Henry Hilton will each contribute $100,000 to the campaign expenses. Generally speaking the sentiment concerning the heavy assessment usually expected from the presidential candidate, but his enthusiastic friends will take care of it. A well informed politician says that Mr. Tildea has intimated that he will contribute a handsome sum.

J. M. Gaffney, of Franklin in the city to-day, just as he was starting for his home in Hartford, Conn. He was most heartily gratified at the prospects of General Hancock's election. He had just come from Governor's Island, and assures us that General Hancock had the most profound appreciation of the honor conferred upon him at Cincinnati. In discussing General Hancock's qualities as a statesman and his ability as a man, General Franklin alluded to the insinuation of republican papers that Judge Black was the author of the famous document in which Hancock declared the military subservient to the civil power, and showed me a letter which most fully disproves the charge. Said General Franklin: "That came to Judge Black like thunder out of a clear sky; like a revelation that patriotism still lived in America." The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.—My Dear General: This moment I read your admirable order. I am much engaged, but I cannot resist the temptation to steal time enough from my clients to tell you how grateful you have made me by your patriotic and noble behavior. Yours is the first, most distinct and most emphatic recognition which the principle of American liberty has received at the hands of any high officer in a southern command. It has the very ring of the revolutionary metal. Washington never said anything better in taste or better time. It will prove to all men that "peace hath her victories no less renewed than those of war." I congratulate you not because it will make you the most popular man in America, for I dare say you care nothing about that, but because it will give you through all time the solid reputation of a true patriot and a sincere lover of your country, its laws and its governments. This, added to your brilliant achievements as a soldier, will leave you without a rival in the affections of all whose good will is worth having, and give you a place in history which your children will be proud of.

This acknowledgement from me does not amount to much, but I am expressing the feelings of millions, and expressing them feebly at that. With profoundest respect, yours, etc. J. S. BLACK.

Major-General Hancock.

THE SOLDIER TO CARRY PENNSYLVANIA.

New York Herald.

Senator William A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, who is now staying at the Gilsey house, was somewhat chary yesterday of expressing an opinion as to the probable results of the approaching presidential campaign. In answer to a question he said:—

"I do not care much to be interviewed upon this subject. It is too early in the fight to say anything in particular about the results of the coming elections."

"Do you believe, senator, that Hancock will carry Pennsylvania?"

"Yes, of course, I believe that. General Hancock is a Pennsylvanian and is sure to carry his own state. There are 70,000 soldiers in it who served under him in the war; they know all about his record, and will go for him to a man."

"What do you expect Hancock's majority will be in his own state?"

"I could not express an opinion upon that head; it would be impossible to say just now; it is by far too early to go into details in this way."

"Do you think he will get 40,000 of a majority?"

"I do not think so large a majority at all likely in my own state."

"Oh, but they must. There can be no doubt at all on this point. The democrats of Indiana must carry their own state. The candidate for vice-president is a son of the soil, and therefore it is a foregone conclusion that the party to which I belong shall have a good majority in Indiana."

"By the way, do you think senator, that the country will be willing to accept the free trade and free ship platforms as announced at the Cincinnati convention?"

"Let me say again that I am not prepared now to go into details. I do not care just yet to discuss the respective merits of the two great party platforms. It is sufficient for me to state that I am a democrat and will follow the principles of my party."

"Will the democratic candidate in your opinion, get 10,000 of a majority in Pennsylvania?"

"Yes, I believe he will get all that and perhaps a good deal more."

"And about Indiana—what do you think will be the result of the struggle there?"

"Indiana I look upon as a democratic state, and of course we are sure to carry it. There can, in my judgment, be no mistake about that. The democrats are certain to carry that state next October."

"If they should not what would be the result?"

Gossip About Garfield.

OVERRUN WITH VISITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—The Cleveland Press reporter called at Garfield's Mentor residence yesterday. Mr. Garfield says he has not even commenced his letter of acceptance. He will act in the matter in union with Arthur, and wait till he has a consultation with Arthur and until after the meeting of the national committee. Garfield says that when his letter is completed he will give it to all the newspapers at the same time. He thinks it probable that the letter will be finished within two weeks. He speaks in Painesville on Saturday, but refuses any reference to his further movements. He had two hundred callers last week and twenty-eight for dinner last Sunday. He is literally overrun with visitors and correspondents. No less than eight biographers have been at Mentor the past week, the chief of whom is the Hon. A. G. Riddle, who is preparing an extensive work on Garfield's life. Among the prominent visitors yesterday were Colonel Rockwell, of the paymaster's department at Washington; Professor Hinsdale, of Hiram college; Hon. D. A. Harlow, of Detroit, and General Barnett, of Cleveland.

men were out at the beer garden which Mr. Wolf runs. The crowd became pretty lively and somehow a difficulty occurred between some of them and the proprietor of the concern. Words led to blows and in the melee Mr. Wolf was struck on the head with a club. It is said that his skull is fractured and he may not recover.

SERIOUSLY CUT.

Yesterday afternoon a row occurred near Brooklyn, on the Western and Atlantic railroad track, in which Bill Shepherd, a mechanic, was cut in the face with a knife. The man who cut him ran as soon as he did it and was not arrested. Shepherd bled profusely, but is not seriously hurt.

A ROCK.

Joe Hill was in a party below the Western and Atlantic shops and a squabble among them resulted in a row. Hill received a severe blow in the head with a rock which split his scalp and hurt him painfully. He refuses to tell who struck him.

A DEAD NEGRO.

As the excursion train was coming in yesterday morning on the Western and Atlantic railroad a negro man from Cartersville was standing on the top of the cars. He had his back to the engine and was holiday to the darkies in the rear. As he approached the bridge, which crosses the railroad near the rolling mill the brakeman called out to him to watch out. He did not hear the warning and the timber of the bridge struck him in the back of the head knocking him off. His skull was fractured and he died soon after being carried off from the place where he fell. The same bridge has killed three or four men.

BOLTON BADLY BEATEN.

Bob Bolton, one of the revenue men who figured conspicuously in the late Red Oak outrage, became involved in a personal difficulty, growing out of a discussion of the Red Oak case, with a mechanic (whose name we did not learn,) on Marietta street yesterday. Witnesses to the fight say that Bolton was severely punished, having been badly bruised upon various parts of his person, and painfully cut about the face. Both men were arrested, and gave bond. A gang of revenue men went to the guard house with Bolton, and were quite noisy until subdued by a few pertinent words from the police.

WHITSETT CUTS ROGERS.

About one o'clock yesterday Mr. Whitsett a baggage master on the State road stabbed a man named Rogers in the yard there. It seems that Rogers who was very drunk went into Whitsett's car, when that gentleman ordered him to get out. Rogers refused to do so, and showed fight, assaulting Whitsett with a stick. Then it was that Whitsett cut him in self-defense. Rogers is not dangerously hurt. It was carried for by his friends and Dr. Dan Howell. The combatants are both employees of the W. & A. road. Whitsett was arrested and gave bond.

TAYLOR STRIKES HOWARD.

Last night at half past ten o'clock Mr. Zack Taylor struck Mr. William Howard several severe blows with a whip on Whitehall, near Alabama street. Eye witnesses state that Howard took a whip from Taylor's buggy and declined to give it up at Taylor's command. This led to the trouble which was lively, but not tragic. The police promptly stopped the fight.

The Fourth at the Barracks.

Yesterday morning a national salute of thirty-eight guns was fired at McPherson barracks in honor of the nation's birthday. There was a full dress parade, and General Hunt and staff were present. The war department has designated to-morrow as the day to be celebrated by the army, but the gentlemen at the barracks had already celebrated before they got news of the fact.

Notes of the Day.

—The bar rooms all did well.

—Atlanta had the grandest fourth of July boom in the south.

—Negroes came packed in close freight cars but they were all happy.

—There was an enormous retail business in every department.

—Mr. Graham Lewis, Charlie King, Judge Weaver and others represented Greensboro.

—Newnan sent Andy Calhoun, Ed. Buchanan and others of the boys.

—Dick and George McTeer jubilated here for Knoxville, Tenn.

—There were a hundred impromptu lunch stands and refreshment booths.

—The country darkey was in his glory yesterday.

—About fifty negroes were left, and are staying here with their friends.

—One darkey fell off a freight car and hurt his head but not seriously.

—There were lots of people on the war-path last night.

—Be sure and go and see the fireworks to-morrow night.

—Our 4th of July runs over, and will be completed to-morrow.

—Hancock and English flags predominated in yesterday's decorations.

—The ladies seemed to take special delight in the celebration of yesterday.

—Yesterday was the day to take the real Atlanta census.

—Red lemonade had the call over the pale variety yesterday.

—Keep your banners to the breeze. The sight of the old flag is good for the eyes of a people breathing again the air of freedom.

—Barney Frost, George Dallas, Ab. Thornton and others came to see the fun for LaGrange.

—The police kept a supply of wheelbarrows at headquarters, with which to assist the saturated patriots to their little cells.

—The balloon "Atlanta" was the feature of last night's pyrotechnic display. Its ascent was splendidly accomplished.

—Ex-Governor Bullock: "This is a grand exhibition of patriotism. I wish the whole union could look in on Atlanta to-day."

—Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Texas, did not arrive, although expected up to the last moment. He may be here and speak some evening next week.

—Tom Pollard was the "boss" of the fantastics and has the credit of getting up the best parade of its kind ever seen in Georgia.

—Messrs. Snook and Fox both deserve well of Atlanta for their labors to make yesterday the boomiest day Atlanta has ever known.

—Major Morgan, and his assistants, Messrs. C. A. Howard and Matthews, deserve credit for their skillful management of the fireworks last night.

—An excursion negro was badly cut in the arm yesterday at the depot. His assailant was a LaGrange darkey. No complaint or arrest.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Secretary John Knocks off Ten Millions More.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The following is the public debt statement for July 1:

6 per cent. bonds	$ 235,780,470
5 per cents. bonds	48,864,900
4½ per cent. bonds	250,000,000
4 per cent. bonds	737,980,800
Refunding certificates	1,367,000
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total coin bonds	$1,722,993,010
Matured debt	$ 7,621,955
Legal tenders	346,741,991
Certificates of deposit	7,214,964
Fractional currency	14,465,000
Gold and silver certificates	29,378,870
Total without interest	$ 388,803,815
Total debt	$2,120,415,370
Total interest	22,815,547
Cash in the Treasury	$ 201,088,622
Debt less cash in the treasury	1,942,172,595
Decrease during June	10,234,424
Decrease since June 30, 1879	85,004,016

CURRENT LIABILITIES.

Interest due and unpaid	2 308,395
Debt on which interest has ceased	7,621,445
Interest thereon	814,444
Gold and silver certificates	20,378,870
U. S. notes held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	14,465,000
Cash balance available	155,440,457
Total	$ 204,088,662

AVAILABLE ASSETS.

Cash in the treasury	$ 201,088,622
Bonds issued in Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—principal outstanding	64,651,155
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,925,705
Interest paid by the United States	45,651,155
Interest repaid by the companies by transportation service	13,615,292
By cash payments, 5 per cent of the earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by the United States	31,380,654

The coinage executed at the United States mints for the fiscal year ending June 30 is valued at $34,370,144, of which $27,393,750 were standard silver. This exceeds the coinage of any previous year.

Grant Going West.

CHICAGO, July 3.—General and Mrs. Grant left Galena yesterday for Kansas and Colorado, going via the Illinois Central to Bloomington, and thence by the Chicago and Alton and St. Louis to Kansas City.

NEWSPAPER NEWS.

THRESHING TIME

ARRESTS BILL ARP'S ATTENTION.

He Indulges in Reflections Upon the Crop, the Farmers' Drawbacks, the Rich People of the North and the Value of a Little Self-Respect.

Written for The Constitution.

The wheat-thrasher has made its annual round in this region, and left most of us in a disappointed state of mind. We dident expect more than half a crop, but we were not prepared for much less. I read in your paper about a man who agreed to pay five bushels to have his wheat thrashed and it only turned out four and a half, all told. There's some comfort in that, for we did have a little left after the thrasher had gone. On the whole it is a miserable crop both in quality and quantity. It's bad enough—that there is of it and there's enough of it such as it is. One of my nabors had forty-four bushels off of forty four acres. That balances the account exactly and saves me from the books. Another made my tenants paid $28 for twenty bushels of choice wheat for seed and after paying the rent and toll had thirty-four bushels left which he sold at eighty cents, and it lacked eighty cents of bringing his money back. I give him another bushel and told him to balance his books and be thankful. I dont believe that nabor Freeman is going to have his thrashed out at all. He is afraid. He sowed ten bushels and wants to get his seed back, and thinks these thrashers are old and leaky and lose about half. I'll bet he feeds it away in the blinds to his stock. It's all very sad and mortifying, but Cobe says its bound to be right, for if we had made a full crop the price would have been about fifty cents a bushel, which would have been just as aggravating, as not making any. Where is Jim Keene? Last year there was a fine crop, and the price was away up yonder, and now there is a poor crop, and the price is poor accordin. I don't understand that. The cotton is all right, and the corn too. We have had fine seasons, and it looks like we will all get along, wheat or no wheat. Now is the time to plant the second crop of Irish potatoes. Let every body try it. As you dig the first crop, put aside the best ones in a dark place and let em dry a few days. Out em up ready for planting, and if the weather is dry bed em out in the ground a day or two and water em and you'll see sweet potatoes. They will grow off quicker. I tried it last year in a small way, and they make more potatoes and better ones than the first crop. I see a man writing for the Dixie Farmer from Nashville and he says most of the farmers up there plant a second crop—and some of 'em are shipping them to the north for seed. I believe it's going to work a revolution and we will stop buying our seed from them fellers and begin to sell 'em ours. One thing is certain, the second crop is a long ways ahead of the first crop in quality and quantity. Now try it. Last year I planted a second crop of wax beans from the seed of the first crop and I never saw such a wilderness of beans in my life, and not a speck or a blemish on 'em. There's something about this second crop business that needs developing. The first crop sometimes goes all to vines, but the second crop makes fruit. I think the changing atmosphere has a good deal to do with it. In the early spring everything grows off more rapidly into vine and fruit and flower, but abundant fruit comes from the sunbeat of summer and fall. There is more in the air than in the soil anyhow. Clover and peas are a rank growth and one would think they would impoverish the soil and draw up all the strength and fertility of it, but not so. On the contrary they carry down fertility from the air into the ground and make it richer. I was reading the other day in a California magazine about a lady who had planted a flower-garden somewhere over there in the neighborhood of those big trees, and she had geraniums as high as heliotropes and fuschias with stems three and four inches through, and one of them would fill a small room and everything else grew the same way outdoors, and if you dropped a scrap of any plant in the ground it would take root of its own accord. Well, that must be in the climate and it's the same thing that produced those big trees and the wonder to me is that it don't produce big folks—may be it will after while and we will have another race of giants like there was in ancient times, for there were giants in those days. I mention these things about second crops because there may be something in it to our people. Farming down south hasent kept up with other things. If we expect to run the machinery of this nation and save the country we must run it in all of its departments. I don't mind letting them yankees invent our pepper-boxes and rat traps and fly-catchers, and supply us with the little useful contrivances and things to amuse the children, but we must run the big things and settle all the great questions about the tariff and states rights and internal improvements. That feller who writ the fool's errand says we were born to rule, and before long will regain all the power that we lost. He is correct about that and it will be a good time to begin to reform and purify the government in 1881, when we have General Hancock in the white house to back us up and Mr. English to furnish the money. I would be sorry for them rats if they didient keep slandering us so. Captain Clark told me he had just been to Boston and circulated all around there a week or two, and he says everybody is rich—big rich. They don't talk about a man who is worth less than a hundred thousand. A fifty thousand dollar man is mighty nigh nobody; and there's thousands of em worth from half a million to a million, and still they are not happy, but keep on abusing us about the war, when the truth is most all of em got their start on war contracts for shoes and army supplies. Why the government can't build a custom house at Atlanta or Nashville or anywhere else, but what the stone and the marble must come from New England, and all the workmen to boot. Clark says there are lots of good clever people up there but they haven't got but one idea about life or government, or politics or a hope of heaven, and that is money. He says there are hundreds of little towns all over the north that are bigger and richer than Atlanta and have grown so quick they are not laid down on the map; says that it takes one man in ten thousand who knows anything about Rome or Atlanta or ever heard of THE CONSTITUTION, or Mr. Hemphill, or Howell, or Joe Harris, or Frank Cohen, and they wouldent care a bauble about em if they had heard. They look upon us as a fly on the rim of a cart-wheel. The red Injun, or the heathen Chinee, or the nigger is of more consideration. Clark says it makes a southern man feel very unimportant when he is moving around among them fellers, and he comes home just as soon as he can for fear of getting lost and extinguished. But they are right charitable to paupers, and will bury a man decently when he dies, even though some of 'em will steal his body and sell it to the doctors for five dollars, or make his widow redeem it for a bigger price. They are a practical people, and make the most of everything that turns up or turns down. But it's all right. We are going to have peace and harmony after awhile. Everything looks lovely. We will settle up our state affairs before long. The organized democracy will regulate things without any trouble this time. The stray sheep will all come back. I do hope your people will send Nat Hammond back. I honor that man; I don't care if he is aristocratish. He has got just enough of it to make him respect himself and the talents that were given him, and it keeps him from being a demi-rogue and a hypocrite. I like all su[illegible] men who think a good [illegible] Dr. Miller and C[illegible] upon Nat Ham[illegible] luminaries, [illegible] and self re[illegible] body's h[illegible] about th[illegible]

de la Merced is now concluded. This cana is seventy-five miles long and has been twenty-five years in construction. It has cost about $400,000, and may be considered as one of the most important works yet executed in this country."

THE FRENCH JESUITS.

Instituting Proceedings Before the Courts.

PARIS, July 3.—The civil tribunal of Nancy, to which the Jesuits applied to have the seats removed from their establishment, has pronounced itself incompetent to judge of the question.

An exciting debate took place in the senate yesterday as to when the discussion of the amnesty bill would be held. Saturday was ultimately fixed upon.

Minister Constance, in a telegram to all the prefects, says the enforcement of the decrees against the Jesuits has taken place everywhere amid the most profound quietude. He praises the way the government's orders were carried out.

The prefect of the department of Nord having taken further steps in the suit instituted by the expelled Jesuits at the Lille tribunal, has declined to proceed with the hearing. It thus leaves the question of jurisdiction to go through the ordinary tedious stage and refrains from ordering, as it might do the temporary reinstatement of the Jesuits.

In the debate on the plenary amnesty bill in the senate to-day, M. Jules Simon said that even if amnesty was denied the people the senate should not allow the [illegible] popular outcry [illegible] was preoccupied, would turn upon the [illegible] The test question of elections [illegible] choice between a policy of violence [illegible] of political liberty, between a policy without courage of its opinion and one which respects the liberty of conscience and religious independence. The speech was much applauded.

In the action by the Jesuits against the prefect of the Paris police for the violation of their domicile, before the presidents of the tribunal of the Seine, the prefect urged that the court had no jurisdiction. The judge, in view of the importance of the case, referred it to the first chamber of the tribunal of the Seine, which will give its decision on the 7th instant. Fresh resignations of magistrates, who decline to execute the decrees, are received daily.

Premier de Freycinet replied, saying that the speech of M. Simon was a veritable indictment. But he continued that an impetuous current has set in in favor of amnesty. We must govern with the majority in parliament, relying on our friends, not our adversaries. If amnesty is rejected the government will no longer possess the moral authority needed to prevent the agitation. It is necessary to remove the causes of division in the republican party and prevent the parties from utilizing the amnesty cry to lead the masses astray. If amnesty is rejected the position of the cabinet will become difficult. I therefore abjure the senate to sacrifice its opinions, act in harmony with the chamber of deputies and obliterate the painful past.

M. Labiche's alternative bill, which had received the assent of the government, was rejected by a vote of 145 to 133.

The senate then by a vote of 143 to 138 adopted an amendment granting amnesty to all participants in the commune except assassins and incendiaries.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Bradlaugh Makes his First Speech —The Irish Question.

LONDON, July 3.—A Cabul dispatch says on the first instant General Hill's division encamped at Seargun Kheljand sent 550 cavalry to attack the body of Afghans at Peiklaw. The enemy abandoned the village and fled to the hills. They were pursued and [illegible] suffered severely. The British loss was 3 killed and 25 wounded.

Mr. Bradlaugh, on leaving Westminster hall last night, was served with a writ at suit, Henry Lewis Clark claiming to recover a penalty of five hundred pounds of the defendant for his affirming in lieu of taking the oath, and afterwards in sitting in voting in the house of commons.

With a view to bring the conduct of Bradlaugh in parliament before the courts of queen's bench, witnesses were present in the house of commons yesterday, to note the fact that Bradlaugh was sitting and voting. His prosecution will be commenced forthwith. It is understood that Bradlaugh intends to fight the petition if necessary, to the house of lords.

The action of the house of common on Premier Gladstone's resolution permitting Bradlaugh to affirm has given great satisfaction to the supporters of the government. The next critical division will be on Monday on the Irish compensation for the disturbance bill, which though strongly opposed will probably pass. The Irish members will vote for it.

The house of commons went into a committee of the whole this evening on the Irish relief bill.

Mr. Parnell moved to authorize the commissioners of public works to advance money within their discretion to the boards of guardians, in the scheduled districts, for outdoor relief, the whole amount so advanced not to exceed $100,000.

Mr. Forster, chief secretary for Ireland, accepted the motion, and the amendment was agreed to.

E. J. Synan (liberal) member for Limerick county, moved that the rate of interest on such loans shall not exceed one per cent.

Mr. Parnell, supporting the motion, exclaimed against the shabby conduct of the government which, he said, had not granted a penny from the imperial exchequer for the relief of Irish distress.

Mr. Bradlaugh made his maiden speech in support of the motion, and said that this was either a matter of pure business or generosity. It would be unfortunate, he said, if the notion got abroad that the government and people of England and Scotland intended to be generous only as far as it involved no cost to themselves. On behalf of the many workingmen for whom he was authorized to speak he asked that some loss might fall upon them rather than this measure of generosity should be misunderstood. He asked the house not to be generous with half a hand. Mr. Bradlaugh spoke for about five minutes. His delivery was slow and hesitating, very different from that of his carefully prepared speech at the bar of the house.

Coming Home.

BOMBAY, July 3.—The ex-viceroy of India, Lord Lytton, and wife, sailed to-day for England.

GEORGIA CROP ITEMS.

CROPS about Toccoa doing well.

CORN is suffering for rain down in Worth.

COTTON in Greene county is looking well.

FAIR crops will be harvested in Dodge county.

THE corn crop of Jefferson county will be a good one.

RAIN in Randolph county, and crops doing well.

AN unknown disease is killing the hogs around Dalton.

THE crops in and around Belton are looking splendid.

CORN crops in Walker doing well. Cotton crop promising.

RUST has appeared in some of the cotton in Terrell county.

CROPS have never looked better down about Buena Vista.

COTTON looks well and promises a bountiful yield in Baker.

THE corn crop down about Montezuma is not very favorable.

THE corn crop of Whitfield county will be an average yield.

THE corn crop of Dooly county has been cut off by the drought.

LATE rains extended over a large portion of south west Georgia.

GRASSHOPPERS have made their appearance in parts of Talbot county.

A FEW more good rains and corn will be all right about Fort Gaines.

MR. JULIAN FEATHER, of Baker county, exhibits a 12 pound squash.

HALL county has never had a better crop prospect at this time of the year.

CATERPILLARS have appeared in some of the Southwest Georgia counties.

COTTON crop in L

The Constitution.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

unprecedented Interest, Involv... ...tate and local issues is just opening! ...candidates are in the field and the ...already begun!

...of intelligence should be ...thout a first-class paper for the next ... months.

...Constitution in its various edi... ...is the best newspaper that the ...of Georgia and the surround... ...can get.

...ered at the following rates:

...1 month.....$ 1 00
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...12 months.....10 00

...CONSTITUTION for the campaign will be the ...brightest and completest newspaper ...ered to the southern people. Address,

...CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING CO.

...class matter, at the Atlanta ..., December 11, 1879.

GA., JULY 4, 1880.

...long the cotton operatives ... will not become general, those ... several heavy manufacturing centers ...having refused to join it. The trouble will doubtless soon pass away, and no one will be harmed by it.

THE Americans have again proven themselves the best marksmen in the world. Our teams have outshot those of the effete monarchies" so many ..., that no one expects any different ... whether at short or long range.

...reduction for the month that ... convention in which John ...s a candidate, was something ...illion; for the next month ... It would have ... pockets of the people, ...ain on the department ... if the convention had not ... until fall.

...all that the Cincinnati platform ...tariff "for revenue only." The ... beginning to see that the tar... republicans instituted and ... maintain takes about four ... of their pockets for every one ... to the treasury. The monop... ...the larger share under the ... "protection" now ... organized robbery.

...public debt statement for the ...of June is a characteristic piece of ... It is one of Slippery John's best ... He shows a reduction of $10,... ...but he forgets to state that the ...decrease is only $1,838,490. The ...nce, $8,373,034, represents fractional ...currency that is supposed to have been ...destroyed or lost. The secretary sub... ...that amount from the debt state... ...and is thus enabled to claim a debt ...up for the month of June of over ... ...in legal notes will, how... ...redeemed at the treasury just ... as before.

...rch from Atlanta to the Chi... ...Ocean, giving the revenue ...ile of the recent killing at Red ...that the troubles in this district ...the fact that District-Attorney ...has his country seat in the midst ...violators of the law, and refuses ...cute them. We prefer to allow ...publicans fight out, in their own ...differences which have arisen ...them in regard to the collection ...revenue. At the same time, it is ...say that the dispatch in ques... ...ed by pure malice. The ...that during the seven years ... 1873, during which time ...h, John Milledge, Amos T. ...d John D. Pope, held the ...United States district-attorney, ...ninety-three convictions, ...seven years from 1873 to 1880, ...ttorney Farrow has held ... have been seventeen ...ninety-nine convictions. ... for themselves.

...in Belgium between state ...a very interesting one. It ...the control of the public ...country is almost wholly ...up to last year the Catholic ...ly directed the public ...last year a new law was ...me of which the school... ...charged with the duty of ...truction, and religious teach... ...school hours was forbidden, ...school hours the school-rooms ...thrown open to all sects upon ... The law was the result of ...tion, and after it was passed ...bishops united to blast ...mediately established a ...r of Catholic schools into ...gathered perhaps one-third ...number of children in the ... They have refused abso... ...the sacraments to parents ...r children to the public ...the teachers instructing ...the pupils of the normal ...overnment is controlled ...and in the late election ...the liberals in the lower ...ssed. All official inter... ...vatican was suspended ...ago, and the government ... with vigor against ... The contest ...the Jesuits,' ...suits, or society of Je... ...d in Paris in 1534. At ...al, elected for life, resi... ...ce will in the order is ..., of course, to directions ...himself. The order is a ...military-like association ...one man, greatly given ...e educational in... ...church. It has ...ough never very ...ce its inception; ...or it became subject ...1759 Portugal, by a ...the order from the ...t its property. In ...excluded from all ...in France. In 1768 ...ourbon states sent ...he papal states, re... ...complications. The ...maintained, and in ... Catholic ...Green

...democratic, we have an electoral vote of 231 in favor of Hancock and English; and this will be just about the size of it. At all events, it will not be any smaller; for any losses in the five states that the republicans consider doubtful would doubtless be made good by gains in the states that the democrats consider doubtful.

Senator Brown's Defense of the South.

For years past the representatives of the south in congress have been endeavoring to place before the candid people of the country an adequate explanation of the attitude of the south and a worthy defense of her position. Until quite recently, however, although the attempt has often been made, the circumstances and surroundings have been of such a character as to render these efforts fruitless, if not unfortunate. The partisan opponents of our people have, for the most part, been able to turn them against us, and, in a majority of instances, by their cunning and unscrupulous boldness, have used the defense of southern representatives as campaign documents, addressing them with great confidence to that spirit of sectional animosity which is one of the most unhappy inheritances of the war. The fact that the republican partisans have been able thus to discount all the eloquence and all the earnestness of those who ventured to speak in behalf of this section shows the extremely delicate nature of this branch of the political discussion. We do not say that the southern representatives have not recognized and appreciated the peculiarly embarrassing position in which they are placed, but it has invariably happened, whenever they rose for the purpose of defending their section have been exposed to the most irritating tactics on the part of the republicans, and in the heat and tumult of debate have given all the advantage to those who have no other religion than that which teaches them to persecute the south. It is unfortunate that this should be so; it is unfortunate that the public mind of the south should be in a condition to tolerate a system based upon such methods; nevertheless, that they do tolerate it is a fact, and the fact is of sufficient importance to be recognized and seriously contemplated.

Since the south has been readmitted to representation in congress, there has been made in the halls of the capitol but one adequate defense of her position—but one complete explanation of her attitude; but one formal challenge to republican partisanship that has not been promptly and gladly accepted by those who have charge of the campaign of the bloody shirt. This defense and this explanation occurs in the speech on Mexican pensions, delivered in the senate just before the close of the session by Senator Joseph E. Brown. We have no hesitation in saying that in its purpose and in its effect, this is one of the most remarkable speeches delivered in the senate since the war. Taking into consideration the circumstances and the surroundings—the partisans ready to inflame every statement into an incendiary appeal, the delicate nature of the ground to be gone over—it is one of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered in any deliberative body. We have already printed this speech in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, but we have been tempted to allude to it here for fear some of our readers may have passed it over as one of the mechanical products which so frequently emanate from the national legislature. It should be reproduced in every newspaper in the south and read by every citizen. We have hopes, moreover, that it will be widely circulated at the north, where it cannot but have a most powerful and salutary effect.

Ostensibly the speech is in support of the Mexican pension bill, but, in reality, it is intended as a defense of the south and as an explanation of the political attitude of her people. It has the spirit and purpose of a campaign document, and yet in form and effect—in vigor of expression and vitality of statement—it has all the elements of the highest order of statesmanship. To catch even a vague idea of the wonderful adroitness of this speech it is necessary to remember the circumstances under which it was delivered; it is necessary to remember the character and capacity of the opponents upon whose ears these cool and yet intensely earnest utterances were to fall; it is necessary to remember with what precise and yet cordial politeness the Georgia senator, new to his surroundings, invited first the confident Mr. Conkling, and then the versatile Mr. Blaine into the debate. How coolly and how effectually they were successively put down—how adroitly the discussion was shifted from an argument in favor of the Mexican pensions bill to an elaborate and unanswerable defence of the southern people, can be gathered from the speech itself. So adroitly is this accomplished—so masterly is the employment of each interruption—so cool, serene and logical are the method and manner of statement—that it would almost seem as though the impertinence of Mr. Conkling and the uneasy remarks of Mr. Blaine were part of a pre-arranged programme to give the non Georgia senator an opportunity to put upon record the only unchallenged defense of the south that has ever been made on the floor of the federal senate. It is a defense which, in few words, covers the whole ground. It is complete and unanswerable. It is a speech worthy of the south and of the distinguished Georgian who made it.

If there is any hoarsey in nature, the time is rapidly approaching when strawberries will grow their own voices.

MR. GODKIN, of the Nation, is using arguments in defending Garfield that Garfield wouldn't dare to use in defending himself. Mr. Godkin has no difficulty in finding arguments, for he is the champion of such of America; but Garfield has crippled all his defenders, including Judge Black, by swearing that he is innocent.

GARFIELD is left-handed, but this doesn't account for the crookedness in his career. When they try left-handed men can be as honest as anybody.

BROTHER BEECHER admits that he will not know until November which of the candidates is to be elected. If Brother Beecher is no prophet he should have his hair cut.

A REPUBLICAN leader never knows how little his party friends think of him until he declares his intention of voting for an honest man for president. The distinguished editor of the New York Tribune, for instance, is very severe on his friend Mullet.

...ely drawn diagram of the republ... ...shows that quite a ... ...be taken to

THE southern white republicans are at sea in a bowl. In Georgia, the most of them will vote for Hancock. In the cities the colored people will have an opportunity to know who Garfield is before the campaign is over, but in the country the perplexed darkey will probably remain at home or vote for Hancock.

THERE were enough United States flags in Atlanta yesterday to stock the country. This is another victory for Hancock.

MR JOHN C. NEW has staked his reputation that Garfield will carry Indiana. Mr. New is very economical in regard to his wagers. Why not stake something valuable upon the result—a quart of peanuts for instance?

A GOOD many tourists are going to the mountains in search of a better climb it.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, attributes the falling off in the census returns of Georgia to the law creating the railroad commission. This is a new view. We were under the impression that the falling off was due in a great measure to the presence of the army worm on Long Island. Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati will probably urge the repeal of the Georgia law which has had such a disastrous effect upon those cities. Georgia is truly the empire state of the sweet sunny south including the west.

ISN'T Editor New, of Indiana, a little too fresh for the political zone?

THE man who sat down in a hot slice of watermelon yesterday, has registered a vow not to vote unless Florida is counted out of the community of states.

GARFIELD'S salary grab is next on docket The consolation is that he will never grab the president's salary.

THE legislature will feel heartily ashamed of itself when it learns from the Savannah News that the railroad commission bill has caused a falling off in the population of some of the most vigorous cities in the west and south, including the cracker city.

COLONEL FRED GRANT has gone to Texas to pursue the business of war. The colonel still looks forward hopefully to a third term.

EDITOR DAWSON, of the Charleston News and Courier, still pursues Mr. Tilden with a stick with a bug on the end of it. One would suppose that the nomination and election of Hancock would be sufficient to cool the ardor of this insatiate journalist. Editor Dawson should at once ratify.

IT is a relief to the tired mind to remember that Bob Ingersoll is an active, influential republican.

THE organs continue to assert that the republicans propose to make a vigorous campaign. Perhaps they will begin after awhile. Thus far they haven't even defended Garfield with any great degree of violence.

IF the Nation could get a certificate of Garfield's innocence from Professor Huxley, Mr. Godkin would be perfectly happy. In an emergency like this, it might be well to apply to Darwin.

JOHN SHERMAN and the whole Pinkston family are enthusiastically in favor of Garfield's vindication, but John doesn't allow his enthusiasm to interfere with his religious duties.

IN GENERAL.

—Don't get into a heat swinging a fan.

—It isn't the male mosquito that bites. He leads the orchestra.

—Jere Black is coming home before long to put in a few licks for the soldier statesman.

—There are two generals in the field; but Hancock's sabre is the gorlier, and his record the cleaner.—Puck.

—One year ago cut nails were $2 a keg, last February they were $5 20, and now they are $3 and dropping.

—Thoughtful republicans have already given up the fight. Not a few have decided to vote for Hancock and English.

—Stanley Matthews wants to be sentenced to the full term of six years in the United States senate.

—Garfield wrote "Beautiful Snow" during his second year in college, and sold the copyright to Oakes Ames for $329.

—Do not grumble about the weather. Be thankful that you are still in the world where the thermometer seldom gets above one hundred.—Philadelphia News.

—Hancock's nomination has been a bonanza for the telegraph companies. The wires are all busy reporting democratic ratification meetings.

—General Hancock's campaign badge according to General McQuade, of blem York, will be a shamrock-shaped emadge, made of red, white and blue silk

—"The electoral frauds," says the Buffalo Courier, "though they cannot be undone, can at least be punished in the person of the Chicago nominee."

—If you are ever bribed and don't know it, the proper way to do is to come out in a pamphlet and give your reason for not knowing it.

—The hard cider and lemonade custom established in the white house by Mrs. Hayes is doomed to an early extinction. Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Garfield both like a little wine for the stomach's sake.

—Mor money has been spent in telegraph tolls on congratulatory dispatches to General Hancock than covers the entire pecuniary cost of his "boom" at Cincinnati,

—A sea captain in Portland, Me., now over fifty years of age, has never had an opportunity to vote for president, as he has always been at sea or in some foreign country at the time of election.

—General LeDuc, commissioner of agriculture, is about to head a grand attack upon the army-worm. It is understood that the general will go armed with a stone in the toe of a striped stocking.

—A census enumerator who has been through a farming district near Brockton, Mass., says that the average farm in Plymouth county, worked by a man and his family, will not produce more than three hundred dollars a year.

—There are now three Hebrews in congress—Messrs. Jonas, Morse and Einstein. In the house there are six German representatives, among whom are Heilman, of Indiana; Poehler, of Minnesota; Muller, of New York, and Deuster, of Wisconsin.

—The fashion in London dinner parties is to have the decorations of the dinner table consist of trees in full bearing. For dessert the guests pick peaches, nectarines and cherries from the trees.

—Says a New York daily: "The Coney Island steamers have such little bar-rooms, and so few bar-keepers, that men are packed six deep in front of the bar, and some of them carry camp stools and sit and wait while others struggle madly around them."

—The new oath for the French soldiers contains no reference to the Deity or the republic. It will be sworn on the 14th of July, and is as follows: "In the name of the regiment, I swear on my honor to remain faithful to the constitution, and to defend this flag until death."

—General Hancock is one of the owners of what is known as "the addition" to Minneapolis. He also has property interests in Lake City and Hastings, Minn., these interests being attended to by his twin brother, H. B. Hancock, who has been a practising attorney in Minneapolis for twenty years.

—Lord Anglesey's example of generous behavior to his nearest relations has been followed by the young duke of Portland, who, immediately on coming into possession of his vast fortune, settled £100,000 on each of his half brothers and a jointure of £6,000 a year on his step mother, Lady Bolsover.

—Over 51,000 checks have been sent out from the treasury department for the payment of the July interest on the four per cents. One check, which goes to William H. Vanderbilt, represents the interest on one-thirtieth part of the entire funded debt of the United States and one-eleventh part of the registered loan. The other ten-elevenths are held by over fifty thousand ... men are shy of the prince of ... say that his memory is ex... ...herous as to his losses, while ... of his winnings is mathe... ...em recently said: "The ... H. B. H. is all very ... He forgets to pay ... paying him his win... ...ow. If ... excit... ...porting ... go ... ...urse ...tch ... ...ce.

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Senator Brown's Defense of the South.

For years past the representatives of the south in congress have been endeavoring to place before the candid people of the country an adequate explanation of the attitude of the south and a worthy defense of her position. Until quite recently, however, although the attempt has often been made, the circumstances and surroundings have been of such a character as to render these efforts fruitless, if not unfortunate. The partisan opponents of our people have, for the most part, been able to turn them against us, and, in a majority of instances, by their cunning and unscrupulous boldness, have used the defense of southern representatives as campaign documents, addressing them with great confidence to that spirit of sectional animosity which is one of the most unhappy inheritances of the war. The fact that the republican partisans have been able thus to discount all the eloquence and all the earnestness of those who ventured to speak in behalf of this section shows the extremely delicate nature of this branch of the political discussion. We do not say that the southern representatives have not recognized and appreciated the peculiarly embarrassing position in which they are placed, but it has invariably happened, whenever they rose for the purpose of defending their section have been exposed to the most irritating tactics on the part of the republicans, and in the heat and tumult of debate have given all the advantage to those who have no other religion than that which teaches them to persecute the south. It is unfortunate that this should be so; it is unfortunate that the public mind of the south should be in a condition to tolerate a system based upon such methods; nevertheless, that they do tolerate it is a fact, and the fact is of sufficient importance to be recognized and seriously contemplated.

Since the south has been readmitted to representation in congress, there has been made in the halls of the capitol but one adequate defense of her position—but one complete explanation of her attitude; but one formal challenge to republican partisanship that has not been promptly and gladly accepted by those who have charge of the campaign of the bloody shirt. This defense and this explanation occurs in the speech on Mexican pensions, delivered in the senate just before the close of the session by Senator Joseph E. Brown. We have no hesitation in saying that in its purpose and in its effect, this is one of the most remarkable speeches delivered in the senate since the war. Taking into consideration the circumstances and the surroundings—the partisans ready to inflame every statement into an incendiary appeal, the delicate nature of the ground to be gone over—it is one of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered in any deliberative body. We have already printed this speech in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION, but we have been tempted to allude to it here for fear some of our readers may have passed it over as one of the mechanical products which so frequently emanate from the national legislature. It should be reproduced in every newspaper in the south and read by every citizen. We have hopes, moreover, that it will be widely circulated at the north, where it cannot but have a most powerful and salutary effect.

Ostensibly the speech is in support of the Mexican pension bill, but, in reality, it is intended as a defense of the south and as an explanation of the political attitude of her people. It has the spirit and purpose of a campaign document, and yet in form and effect—in vigor of expression and vitality of statement—it has all the elements of the highest order of statesmanship. To catch even a vague idea of the wonderful adroitness of this speech it is necessary to remember the circumstances under which it was delivered; it is necessary to remember the character and capacity of the opponents upon whose ears these cool and yet intensely earnest utterances were to fall; it is necessary to remember with what precise and yet cordial politeness the Georgia senator, new to his surroundings, invited first the confident Mr. Conkling, and then the versatile Mr. Blaine into the debate. How coolly and how effectually they were successively put down—how adroitly the discussion was shifted from an argument in favor of the Mexican pensions bill to an elaborate and unanswerable defence of the southern people, can be gathered from the speech itself. So adroitly is this accomplished—so masterly is the employment of each interruption—so cool, serene and logical are the method and manner of statement—that it would almost seem as though the impertinence of Mr. Conkling and the uneasy remarks of Mr. Blaine were part of a pre-arranged programme to give the non Georgia senator an opportunity to put upon record the only unchallenged defense of the south that has ever been made on the floor of the federal senate. It is a defense which, in few words, covers the whole ground. It is complete and unanswerable. It is a speech worthy of the south and of the distinguished Georgian who made it.

If there is any hoarsey in nature, the time is rapidly approaching when strawberries will grow their own voices.

MR. GODKIN, of the Nation, is using arguments in defending Garfield that Garfield wouldn't dare to use in defending himself. Mr. Godkin has no difficulty in finding arguments, for he is the champion of such of America; but Garfield has crippled all his defenders, including Judge Black, by swearing that he is innocent.

GARFIELD is left-handed, but this doesn't account for the crookedness in his career. When they try left-handed men can be as honest as anybody.

BROTHER BEECHER admits that he will not know until November which of the candidates is to be elected. If Brother Beecher is no prophet he should have his hair cut.

A REPUBLICAN leader never knows how little his party friends think of him until he declares his intention of voting for an honest man for president. The distinguished editor of the New York Tribune, for instance, is very severe on his friend Mullet.

...ely drawn diagram of the republ... ...shows that quite a ... ...be taken to

THE southern white republicans are at sea in a bowl. In Georgia, the most of them will vote for Hancock. In the cities the colored people will have an opportunity to know who Garfield is before the campaign is over, but in the country the perplexed darkey will probably remain at home or vote for Hancock.

THERE were enough United States flags in Atlanta yesterday to stock the country. This is another victory for Hancock.

MR JOHN C. NEW has staked his reputation that Garfield will carry Indiana. Mr. New is very economical in regard to his wagers. Why not stake something valuable upon the result—a quart of peanuts for instance?

A GOOD many tourists are going to the mountains in search of a better climb it.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Savannah News, attributes the falling off in the census returns of Georgia to the law creating the railroad commission. This is a new view. We were under the impression that the falling off was due in a great measure to the presence of the army worm on Long Island. Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati will probably urge the repeal of the Georgia law which has had such a disastrous effect upon those cities. Georgia is truly the empire state of the sweet sunny south including the west.

ISN'T Editor New, of Indiana, a little too fresh for the political zone?

THE man who sat down in a hot slice of watermelon yesterday, has registered a vow not to vote unless Florida is counted out of the community of states.

GARFIELD'S salary grab is next on docket The consolation is that he will never grab the president's salary.

THE legislature will feel heartily ashamed of itself when it learns from the Savannah News that the railroad commission bill has caused a falling off in the population of some of the most vigorous cities in the west and south, including the cracker city.

COLONEL FRED GRANT has gone to Texas to pursue the business of war. The colonel still looks forward hopefully to a third term.

EDITOR DAWSON, of the Charleston News and Courier, still pursues Mr. Tilden with a stick with a bug on the end of it. One would suppose that the nomination and election of Hancock would be sufficient to cool the ardor of this insatiate journalist. Editor Dawson should at once ratify.

IT is a relief to the tired mind to remember that Bob Ingersoll is an active, influential republican.

THE organs continue to assert that the republicans propose to make a vigorous campaign. Perhaps they will begin after awhile. Thus far they haven't even defended Garfield with any great degree of violence.

IF the Nation could get a certificate of Garfield's innocence from Professor Huxley, Mr. Godkin would be perfectly happy. In an emergency like this, it might be well to apply to Darwin.

JOHN SHERMAN and the whole Pinkston family are enthusiastically in favor of Garfield's vindication, but John doesn't allow his enthusiasm to interfere with his religious duties.

IN GENERAL.

—Don't get into a heat swinging a fan.

—It isn't the male mosquito that bites. He leads the orchestra.

—Jere Black is coming home before long to put in a few licks for the soldier statesman.

—There are two generals in the field; but Hancock's sabre is the gorlier, and his record the cleaner.—Puck.

—One year ago cut nails were $2 a keg, last February they were $5 20, and now they are $3 and dropping.

—Thoughtful republicans have already given up the fight. Not a few have decided to vote for Hancock and English.

—Stanley Matthews wants to be sentenced to the full term of six years in the United States senate.

—Garfield wrote "Beautiful Snow" during his second year in college, and sold the copyright to Oakes Ames for $329.

—Do not grumble about the weather. Be thankful that you are still in the world where the thermometer seldom gets above one hundred.—Philadelphia News.

—Hancock's nomination has been a bonanza for the telegraph companies. The wires are all busy reporting democratic ratification meetings.

—General Hancock's campaign badge according to General McQuade, of blem York, will be a shamrock-shaped emadge, made of red, white and blue silk

—"The electoral frauds," says the Buffalo Courier, "though they cannot be undone, can at least be punished in the person of the Chicago nominee."

—If you are ever bribed and don't know it, the proper way to do is to come out in a pamphlet and give your reason for not knowing it.

—The hard cider and lemonade custom established in the white house by Mrs. Hayes is doomed to an early extinction. Mrs. Hancock and Mrs. Garfield both like a little wine for the stomach's sake.

—Mor money has been spent in telegraph tolls on congratulatory dispatches to General Hancock than covers the entire pecuniary cost of his "boom" at Cincinnati,

—A sea captain in Portland, Me., now over fifty years of age, has never had an opportunity to vote for president, as he has always been at sea or in some foreign country at the time of election.

—General LeDuc, commissioner of agriculture, is about to head a grand attack upon the army-worm. It is understood that the general will go armed with a stone in the toe of a striped stocking.

—A census enumerator who has been through a farming district near Brockton, Mass., says that the average farm in Plymouth county, worked by a man and his family, will not produce more than three hundred dollars a year.

—There are now three Hebrews in congress—Messrs. Jonas, Morse and Einstein. In the house there are six German representatives, among whom are Heilman, of Indiana; Poehler, of Minnesota; Muller, of New York, and Deuster, of Wisconsin.

—The fashion in London dinner parties is to have the decorations of the dinner table consist of trees in full bearing. For dessert the guests pick peaches, nectarines and cherries from the trees.

—Says a New York daily: "The Coney Island steamers have such little bar-rooms, and so few bar-keepers, that men are packed six deep in front of the bar, and some of them carry camp stools and sit and wait while others struggle madly around them."

—The new oath for the French soldiers contains no reference to the Deity or the republic. It will be sworn on the 14th of July, and is as follows: "In the name of the regiment, I swear on my honor to remain faithful to the constitution, and to defend this flag until death."

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Republican. Democratic.

California	6	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	6
Illinois	21	Delaware	3
Iowa	11	Florida	4
Kansas	5	Georgia	11
Maine	7	Kentucky	12
Massachusetts	13	Louisiana	8
Minnesota	5	Maryland	8
Michigan	11	Mississippi	9
Nebraska	3	Missouri	15
New Hampshire	5	North Carolina	10
Nevada	3	South Carolina	7
Ohio	22	Tennessee	12
Oregon	3	Texas	8
Rhode Island	4	Virginia	12
Vermont	5	West Virginia	5
Wisconsin	10		
	137		138

This table leaves 94 votes to be scrambled for, namely, Connecticut, 6; Indiana, 15; New Jersey, 9; New York, 35, and Pennsylvania, 29. Perhaps it is safest to accept the republican view of the case. Let us, therefore, hurriedly glance at the chances in the five so-called pivotal states.

Connecticut has been a democratic state since 1872. In 1873 the state was democratic by 3,273 votes; in 1874 by 1,809 votes; in 1875 by 6,538 votes; in 1876 Tilden carried it by 2,900 votes. In 1878 there was a third or greenback ticket, and the republican minority was 6,912. The state has not been republican in eight years, and we cannot see why it should be in eight more years.

New Jersey is also a democratic state. The democrats carried it in 1860 by about 5,000 votes; in 1864 by 7,000; in 1868 by 3,000; in 1872 Grant beat Greeley in the state, but in 1876 Tilden's majority over Hayes was 12,445. In 1877 General McClellan was elected governor by 12,000 majority, and the democrats have held uninterrupted possession of the state government for twelve years. A change now would be absurd.

And so in New York. In 1864 Lincoln carried the state by less than 7,000; in 1868 Seymour carried it; in 1872 Grant had a handsome majority, but in 1876 Tilden beat Hayes by 32,000 votes. The greenback and Tammany defections of the past two or three years have led to the defeat of democratic tickets in the state, but in each of these years the republicans were in a minority. The democrats are now united and hopeful, while the republicans are sour and divided. The democrats are sure to carry the state, and the only thing that can deprive them of its heavy electoral vote will be a plot to steal a part of it by a change of the law just before the day of election. The democratic majority last fall in the state was 34,789.

Indiana has not given a republican majority since 1872. In 1868 the democrats carried it by 5,515 votes, and in 1878 the democratic plurality was 14,000. The state is steadily and naturally democratic, and Mr. Landers, the popular candidate for governor, and William H. English, is a superb organizer, will have very little difficulty in keeping it where it has been the last twelve years.

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Minnesota	5	Maryland	8
Michigan	11	Mississippi	9
Nebraska	3	Missouri	15
New Hampshire	5	North Carolina	10
Nevada	3	South Carolina	7
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A Singular Fact in Science.
Detroit Free Press.
Although most people are not aware of the fact, electricity travels much faster from east to west than from west to east. Tilden's congratulations reached Hancock a few moments after the nominations; but Grant's dispatch to Garfield has not arrived at Chicago yet.

Utterly Bewildered.
Washington Post.
Forced for the first time into a campaign in which their only possible line of operations is the defensive, the republicans show their want of skill, and exhibit such lack of confidence as has been unknown in the history of that party.

The Original Hancock Man.
Philadelphia Times.
The original Garfield man is not as numerous now as he was ten days ago. The original Hancock man is a person of more importance, and there are many applicants for his situation.

East Tennessee Rejoices.
Knoxville Chronicle.
Atlanta's population will be about 40,000. Railroads and pluck did it. In the meantime, East Tennessee can feel good over having so large a town to feed.

An Omen of Success.
Cincinnati Enquirer.
A good democrat suggests that the W. S. in Hancock's name stand for Will Succeed. We believe he is right.

Not Sufficient.
Cincinnati Enquirer.
The republican effort is to hold its republican vote. But the republican vote be held. four years ago. And it ...

The Proper Watchword.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch.
...cock, harmony and—hard work is a better watchword than Hancock and ever confident.

No Hospital Needed.
No palatial hospital is needed for Hop Bitters patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.—New York Independent.

—General Hancock has a busy time of it just now, reading the congratulatory messages that pour in to him from all quarters of the country. They are coming in at the rate of five hundred a day from comrades in the army, friends and public men, belonging to both political parties. They indicate that Hancock will have a much larger republican vote than his most earnest supporters hoped for.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
For Dyspepsia and Nervousness.
The late WINSLOW LEWIS, M. D., the distinguished physician of Boston, said: "Having in my own person, experienced those ills for which the Acid Phosphate is prescribed, I, having found great relief and alleviation by its use, most cheerfully attest my appreciation of its excellence."

—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes: "General Hancock's letter of acceptance, I hear, will be a more elaborate paper than such utterances usually are, and his friends say it will be of a character to satisfy the country that he is a statesman as well as a soldier, and a man who can talk to the point, as well as fight to a purpose."

Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh,
MEMPHIS, TENN.,
Writes: For WEAK DIGESTION, CONSUMPTION, GENERAL DEBILITY, and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's LIEBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF BEEF. Sold by all Druggists.
DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Atlanta.
204 junel1—d&wly fol tm rd mat C

—The Grand Duke Nicholas has been offered by President Grevy, through Prince Orloff, the highest French military order, which no other foreigner has ever worn except Victor Emanuel, and which was refused to the prince of Wales at the conclusion of the Crimean war.

—Extract from a letter from B. E. Brode, Esq., Tamaqua, Pa.; "I received the Tutt's Pills you sent me a week ago and have made good use of them. Already I feel that I would not be without them on any account. Please send me another supply, all my neighbors want them. I can sell any quantity of them as they are the best pill every made."

—Why do so many parents think children troublesome? Because they cry. And why do children cry? Because they suffer. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup will relieve at once all pain that Babyhood is subject to.

—King George, of Greece, who is visiting in London, is about 36, and looks younger. "Seen at a distance," says a correspondent, "his figure is elegant. It is found on nearer inspection to be 'weedy.' The shoulders and chest are not exactly bad, but the neck is ever so much too long. It is an old saying that a man with a long neck is never resolute and enterprising. King George has a pseudoclassic profile, and, about the mouth, the pretty primness of the future queen of England. But the carriage of the head is less manier than her's. An Athenian sun has bronzed his face, which was fair and pale when, as a lad, he went to set up in Athens as a monarch. I never saw more elegantly shaped feet; but he has lost all taste for dancing."

An Unusual Record.
The l... of Mr. H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. ... was saved by the Safe Kidney Liver cure, which now bears his name. ... at this wonderful remedy did for him it has done for thousands, and we believe will continue to do for those afflicted with kidney, liver or urinary troubles of any kind. If any reader has any organ of trouble, this is surely will prove a friend indeed.
658 feb1—d24m sun wed fri ...9m 2dp

—The controller of the ... reports the total number of ... organized during the fiscal year at six ..., with a capital of $7,352,070; total number of banks which have gone into voluntary liquidation same period twenty, with a capital of $2,601,000, including among which are three gold banks in California, with a capital of $700,000, which went into voluntary liquidation, and organized as currency banks. No national banks failed from July 23, 1879, until June 9 ..., which time three banks have ... with a capital of $700,000, of which ... believed, will pay credits ... full

—As an evidence that Cincinnati business men are not disposed to neglect the field opened to them by the completion of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, our readers are referred to the card of Jeffras, Seeley & Co., of that city in another column. This is one of the leading firms of the country, employing over one thousand hands in the manufacture of Ladies' Cloaks alone. They will be ably represented in this State by Mr. J. P. Petty, of Atlanta, who is widely known by the Millinery and Dry Goods trade of this section.

—The New Orleans Times says that Representative J. H. Acklen, of Louisiana, has printed and is circulating in his district a thirty page pamphlet defending his course in the forty-sixth congress, and explaining away, from his own standpoint, one escapades which have gained for him a notoriety throughout the country. He also announces the intention of consulting every elector in his district in person in an endeavor to clear away the aspersions which his enemies have, as he contends, heaped upon him

CUTICURA REMEDIES.

Cuticura
HUMOR REMEDIES

For the Radical Treatment of Blood, Skin and Scalp Diseases, with Loss of Hair.

1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, possessing cathartic, tonic, alterative, absorbent, hepatic, cholagogue, anti-bilious, detergent, diuretic, sudorific, nutritious and sedative properties. It gathers to itself poisonous matter which floats in the blood and fluids and carries it from the body. It purifies, cleanses, strengthens and supports the system through the most critical stage of Blood, Skin and Scalp Humors, and Disorders of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

2. CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly for external use, arrests disease, allays inflammation, itching and irritation, and eats away dead skin and flesh, renders healthy ulcers, sores and discharging wounds, locals and soothes every outward humor, and restores and beauties the hair. It is the best hair dressing in use, making the hair soft and glossy. It contains no grease, never becomes rancid, and is very agreeable.

2. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SOAP, for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery, and for cleansing, soothing and healing diseased surfaces and restoring, refreshing and beautifying the skin, is prepared from CUTICURA, is free from caustic alkalies, and perfumed with rare flower odors. Gentlemen pronounce the CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP a positive luxury.

SALT RHEUM.

Helpless for Eight Years—Unable to Walk—Got About on Hands and Knees—A Wonderful Cure.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have had a most wonderful cure of salt-rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with salt-rheum. I had it on my head, face, neck, arms and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisement and concluded to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. The first box of CUTICURA brought the humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as fast as came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see me and find out for themselves. Yours truly,

WILL McDONALD,
LUCAS BUTTERFIELD, SR.,
Ill., March 4, 1879.

MARKABLE CASES.

...st of Twenty Years' Ex...tence Says They are the Best.

...EKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have ...el with the drug business for twen... have handled every blood purifier ... of any consequence for the treat... Skin and Scalp diseases, and until ... that no system of remedies ever ...pounded so completely and thor... ...ates the diseases for which they are ...e CUTICURA REMEDIES. Many re... have come to my knowledge and ... warranting satisfaction if directions ...

Respectfully,
CHAS. B. MORSE,
Proprietor Morse's Dyspepsia Cure.
Hollis...n, ..., Dec. 11, 1878.

UTERINE DISEASES.

Dr. T. A. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes that he has used the CUTICURA REMEDIES with great satisfaction in uterine diseases and finds them truly invaluable.

CUTICURA REMEDIES,

Are prepared by WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston. 21 Front street, Toronto, Ont., and 9 Snow Hill, London, and are for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, containing two and one-half times the quantity of small, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25 cents. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15 cents; in bars for Barbers and large consumers, 50 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Instantly relieve Pain, Soreness and Weakness, 451 apr13—d1y wed sun & wkly1 nr rd mat K

PATENT MEDICINES.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

The Healthful Seltzer Water for a hundred years or more.

Has been held of all Earth's fountains, the most potent to restore;
But why across the ocean this boon of Nature bring
When the sick man in his chamber can extemporize the spring?
The bottled Seltzer Water—so our leading chemists say—
Parts with half its healing virtues, and turns vapid on the way;
While TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT, from a Powder changed to foam,
Is an Instantaneous Seltzer Spring in every sufferer's home.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
July1—d2w wed fri nol nr top cal

FLAGG'S
IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PAD!
NEVER GETS HARD.
CAN BE MADE ANY STRENGTH DESIRED. LAST TWICE AS LONG.
Diseases Cured without Dragging the System.

CURES
Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Sick & Nervous Headache.

These Pads Cure all Diseases by Absorption. No Noxious Pills, Oils, or Poisonous Medicines are taken into the Stomach. The Pads are worn over the Pit of the Stomach, covering the Great Nerve Centres, also the Liver and Stomach. A gentle Vegetable Tonic is absorbed into the circulation of the Blood and Lives, purifying the Blood, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and strengthening the Stomach to digest food. Price of Pads $1 and $2 each. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by Mail or Express.
Manufactured at 39 & 41 NORTH LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE, MD.
LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, General Agents.
580 apr27—d3m tues fri sun

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK
English Remedy.

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BEFORE TAKING. [same] AFTER TAKING.
[same] as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss
[same] Diseases that follow
[same] Pain in the Back,
[same] Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many
[same] Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.
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ROBERT RAIKES AND HIS WORK.

And the Sunday-School of To-Day.

Last Sunday morning marked an era in the history of the Sunday-schools of Atlanta. At the First Baptist church, together with many others, was held a Sunday-school centennary celebration service, in commemoration of Mr. Robert Raikes, the great originator and founder of the present system of Sunday-schools, and whose name will ever remain sacred in the annals of history.

The school was called to order at the usual hour by the superintendent, Mr. John M. Green. There being no regular lesson for that Sabbath, the usual order of exercises were dispensed with, after which the exercises were conducted by the pastor, Dr. Gwin, in the following manner:

1. Responsive reading of Proverbs 4, by pastor and Sunday-school.
2. Prayer by pastor.
3. Singing of some favorite hymn.
4. Responsive reading by pastor, and each class separately.
5. Mr. Charles W. Hubner was then introduced and delivered the following appropriate address:

Robert Raikes, the founder and organizer of our present system of Sunday-schools, "one of the few, the immortal names that were not born to die," was born September 14th, 1735, in the ancient city of Gloucester, in England.

At the age of twenty-two he became proprietor and editor of the Gloucester Journal, one of the oldest provincial newspapers of England.

He was well fitted, by natural abilities and culture, for the duties of his position, duties which, in the providence of God, became important factors in establishing successfully the principles in the movement in which he bore so conspicuous a part.

Robert Raikes was a philanthropic, liberal-minded, noble hearted man. The heaven born desire to do good controlled him. The welfare of his fellow-beings was uppermost in his mind. He was circumspect and wise in selecting the means for accomplishing his work, and so upheld, handled all circumstances, by the approval of a good conscience, and the grace of our Heavenly Father. With John Howard he shared the honor of having ameliorated the terrible condition of the prisoners confined in English jails. Every charitable enterprise found in him a potent worker and helper. With pen, purse and hand he labored for the betterment of society, the suppression of vice, and the establishment of public and private virtue.

The poor, the unfortunate, were the special objects of his solicitude. Walking one day in the suburbs of Gloucester, he was deeply impressed by the wretched condition of the crowds of ragged and neglected children that filled the streets, and was shocked by their obscene language and monstrous oaths. Dear lover of children, benefactor of the poor and lowly, practical philanthropist that he was, his mind at once framed a plan to rescue them from their soul and body killing condition. He caused these waifs of the street to be gathered on the Lord's Day; he secured the necessary rooms and hired teachers at small salaries to teach the children to read, and to instruct them in the Bible and the Catechism; he enforced discipline, cleanliness of person, and decency of manners—in short, he lifted his proteges from the mire of degradation, tenderly cared for their souls and their bodies, and fitted them for a life of morality and Christian usefulness.

Thus, from the very dust of the streets of an obscure English town, sprang the feeble germ of one of the mightiest, and in its results, one of the grandest moral movements of modern times, thus a spark of the divine fire burning in the bosom of an humble burger of Gloucester, fell among the thistles and dry weeds of our humanity; and blown by the favoring winds of Heaven, the conflagration now encircles the globe with a zone of celestial fire, warming the hearts of men to the core, and illuminating the pathway of the ages with the mellow splendor of a new era of Christian hope and Christian victory. From this little acorn, planted in the soil of England, has sprung the majestic oak of a Christian triumph, whose roots are twined around the heart of the world, and under whose grateful shade the generations of a country have lived and passed away, blessing the hand that planted it, and the tears and joys with which it was nurtured unto its present stately proportions.

From the window of that cosy little room, with its antique furniture, and its look of solid English comfort—a picture made familiar to us by the numerous prints lately issued from the press in commemoration of this centennial festival, a light is shining across the abyss of years whose brightness time can never dim; it is a beacon on a rock-bound, dangerous coast—the land of Childhood, shining there to warn the little wanderers, just starting on the long voyage of life, of the perilous breakers that surround them, and to guide them, with unerring finger of faith, to the means of rescue, which their God, and the God of their fathers, has provided and to the haven of eternal rest, which they shall assuredly reach if the light of that beacon—the Sunday-school—be kept steadily in view, with Jesus on board as pilot and the Bible as chart and compass.

Working for his proteges incessantly in person, and more potently with the pen, interesting influential persons everywhere in his scheme, Robert Raikes had the satisfaction not only of seeing it generally adopted in his own country, but that the attention of all Christendom was being attracted to its practical operation. It proved to be also a powerful incentive to the introduction of the common school system; and, by exposing the lamentable lack of Bibles among the people, to the formation of the Bible publication societies, which are now among the most powerful auxiliaries of Christian thought and enterprise.

The dust of Robert Raikes lies in the old family vault, in a church of his native city. A plain tablet near his grave bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Robert Raikes, Esq. [late of this city], founder of Sunday-schools, who departed this life April 5, 1811, aged 75 years." "When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF TO-DAY.

The Sunday-school of to-day is a power whose influence upon the moral, social, and religious condition of our race is beyond competition. That it acts an illustrious part in promoting civilization, in strengthening the ties of Christian fraternity, in speeding the success of Christian enterprises, in influencing the drift of modern thought and inclining it to the contemplation of the solemn and immortal interests of the soul, and in the formation of character when the elements of character are in their most plastic state, and every impression made is indelible—in all this grand work the direct and indirect influence of Sunday-schools are manifest, and must be acknowledged by all honest and observing minds. These influences are exerted locally and universally, and always happily. It cannot be otherwise, because Sunday-schools are centers of good in active operation, and, like the sun, constantly giving forth light and warmth. They are reservoirs of Christian strength, wisdom, knowledge, and means, from which healing fountains flow, for old and young, but especially for the young, who may drink freely, live, flourish, and grow to the full maturity of Christian manhood. Blessed be these sacred waters, permeating the earth, and enabling the nations to reap, in due time, the harvest of eternal life!

The Sunday-school is, peculiarly, the nursery of the church. Here the seed is sown, watched and tended; the young plant reared, protected and surrounded by beneficial influences. It grows up under the serene sky of Divine love, and is upheld by the trellis of friendship, and supported by the eternal pillars of Scriptural truth. Loving hands transplant it into the wider, deeper and richer field of the church proper, there to ripen its fruit for the harvest, and to bless mankind.

Deplorably prejudiced indeed must be the mind that refuses to acknowledge the power for good exercised by Sunday-schools; narrow and ungenerous indeed the heart that will not bid them God-speed in their work; blind indeed the eyes that cannot see what they accomplish; grossly cruel indeed the hand that would mar or destroy the beautiful structure. Nay,

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

The Sunday-school is indestructible. The Sunday-school of to-day is essentially the Sunday school of the future. It has for its foundation the everlasting truth of God's word. It is essential to Christian progress. It belongs to the spirit of the age. It is the vestibule of the church. It is one of the beautiful ornaments of the temple. It is a vital power, sanctified by prayer, guided by pious hands, and a blessing in highways and by-ways. It is the pulpit's most efficient auxiliary. The church is the sun—the Sunday-school the satellite, receiving and giving light, waxing and waning in splendor as the church, the parent orb, may grow in glory or sink into eclipse.

To give expression to these sentiments, to indorse their truth, and to celebrate the centennary anniversary of the founding of our present Sunday-school system, are the reasons that have caused us to assemble here to-day. May we honor the auspicious occasion in truth and sincerity! When we go may we carry with us in our hearts the inspiration of the hour, and a profounder appreciation of our work and our duty.

To-morrow, in the metropolis of the world, in mighty London, will assemble a host of Christian men and women, repre... Sunday-schools of the ... honor, in ...

of the earth, wheresoever the light of the Gospel has penetrated, from every land where the banner of the cross is floating on the winds, these representatives of the Sunday-school cause have come, bearing the tribute of loving hearts, and the gifts of a grateful spirit, to lay upon the consecrate altar of Christian brotherhood, and upon the tablet that bears the name of a benefactor of the human race.

O, Robert Raikes! sainted spirit! may it be permitted thee to look down from the starry heights of Heaven upon the innumerable multitude which to-day and to-morrow shall do reverence to thy memory, praise the beauty of thy life, and crown thy works with the emblems of immortality! Especially may the hymns of these little ones, sweet and pure as the music of the birds in the freshness of spring, attract thy listening ear, and bless even thy blessed spirit with a joy unknown before! Inhale, if thou canst, the fragrance of these flowers, less fragrant though they be than the incense of our grateful hearts! Thou deservest these honors, O, valiant hero of the army of Jesus! Thy work follow thee—there is no death to a grave no truth.

No ovation such as the world is giving thee now, solemnly, simultaneously, literally—from the equator to the poles, will ever be given to the king upon his throne, to the conqueror at the head of his armies, to the orator in the marble forum. Before thee let kings doff their crowns, warriors sheathe their swords, and laurel-wreathed orators be dumb! Thou, Robert Raikes, in thine humble citizen's garb, but with the crowned heart, and the all-conquering pen, with thy world embracing philanthropy, thy gentle but illustrious mind, in all godly things for the poor, the helpless, the suffering, and the outcast—art greater than any of these! Their stars shall pale and fade in the night of ages—thine will flame in inextinguishable glory forever; they lived for the plaudits of earth, and to secure the perishable monuments of time—thou for the plaudits of angels, and a mausoleum in the Temple of Eternity!

The school was then closed by singing that beautiful and suggestive song, "My Sabbath Home."

MRS. DORSEY'S HEIR.

Testimony of Jeff Davis in Relation to Her Bequest.

From the New Orleans Times.

Yesterday the Hon. Jefferson Davis, General Jubal A. Early, and Mr. L. Q. Payne appeared in the second district court in answer to a summons issued to that effect, to give their testimony in the matter of the succession of Sarah A. Dorsey, in order that it may be preserved in perpetuam rei memoriam. The Hon. Jefferson Davis filed a petition some time ago, setting forth that he had cause to fear that Stephen Percy Ellis, Mortimer Dahlgren, and Ines Ruth Ellis Peckham intended to attack the last testament of Sarah A. Dorsey, deceased, on the following grounds: First, that the testatrix was not of sound and disposing mind when she made said will; second, that she was at the time of making said will under the undue influence of petitioner; third, that the motive inducing her to make said will was illegal and contrary to public policy.

At 11 o'clock yesterday the depositions of the witnesses began.

Jefferson Davis called and sworn:

By Mr. C. L. Walker—I am Mrs. Dorsey's legatee. I reside in Harrison county, Miss., at Beauvoir. I met Mrs. Dorsey when she was a little girl, about 1845, in Natchez. With intervals our intercourse has been continuous since that time. I knew her father and his grandfather very well. I knew her husband. Mr. Dorsey's plantation and mine were on the opposite sides of the river. I had been interested in this part of the country from 1835. Mrs. Dorsey's ancestors by the maternal side were the pioneers of the country on St. George lake.

By Mr. Farrar—I went to live at Beauvoir, I think, in 1870. My wife and unmarried daughter were abroad, and I thought that my own health would be better on the seashore. Mrs. Dorsey heard of my intentions, and she invited me to come to Beauvoir. I told her that I would not stay at her house without compensating her. I rented a cottage of her at $50 per month. Mrs. Dorsey acted as my amanuensis, on hearing that writing was painful to me; this continued until the return of my wife from Europe. I became the owner of Beauvoir in January, 1878. Mrs. Dorsey had a desire to go to Europe. She proposed to me to take all of her property, and to furnish me with enough money to pay her expenses abroad. On her leaving for New Orleans she sold Beauvoir to me, and I gave my notes to her in payment. A supplemental deed was attached to the original transfer, as there had been no mention made of a vineyard on the ground. Mrs. Dorsey only lived a short time at Beauvoir after I bought it. I held a power of attorney from her; she was very much embarrassed in business affairs, and, I think, was victimized in business transactions in Tensas parish. She asked me to act as her attorney, and put the request on the ground of friendship, which I could not resist. I acted under that mandate when Mrs Dorsey was unable to attend to her business. Was never in Tensas parish. Mrs. Dorsey came to New Orleans in 1879 for advice and for the benefit of her health. The trouble in Tensas parish arose from the fact that she had leased certain property there, had taken notes for the rent, and several of them had been protested for non-payment. I never received any money under the power of attorney.

"Mrs. Dorsey had the most brilliant of intellects, a quick perception, and a great knowledge of language and natural sciences. She wrote fluently and well. As an amanuensis, she put down things as they were said. Her mind was well balanced and under her own control. These reports about my using undue influences with her are a bundle of enormous falsehoods—[this was said with great vehemence, and in an agitated manner]—false as to her, false as to me, and false in every particular. She was an independent woman; if I had been seeking for bequests, I could have gotten them for large amounts. I stopped subscriptions gotten up for my benefit in Mississippi, Texas, and Georgia. I have but little left, but among my possessions is the independence of character, never talked to Mrs. Dorsey about making her will; I never knew about her will; I did not know that I was her legatee; I first learned that she had made her will when she came to New Orleans. She said: 'I shall expect you as my friend to see that my wishes are faithfully carried out.' I promised. I afterwards wrote to her to ask for instructions to carry out her will. She replied when near her end. She left instructions with Mr. Payne and he gave them to me after the return of the party who had taken her remains to Natchez. When the will was probated I then, for the first time, knew of its contents. Mrs. Dorsey was perfectly well acquainted with my private affairs. She knew that unless I recovered my property, then under litigation, I would lose everything. She knew more about my public career than I did myself. I never tried to be the hero of my own stories—never told her about my career. We used to talk a great deal about matters. We differed on many points; she always got the best of the argument. There was nothing of obstinacy about her.

"In regard to her religious belief, and her adoption of the Aryan philosophy, I talked frequently to her. We frequently read the Episcopal church service together on Sundays. She was baptized a Roman Catholic because her father was one. When she became of age she became an Episcopalian. At her last moments her friends wanted to send for a priest, but she asked for Dr. Kramer, of Christ church. He and Dr. Leacock came. Mrs. Dorsey was an Episcopalian, I think. I never noticed any instability of opinion in Mrs. Dorsey, never noticed any tendency to vacillation. Her father was a good democrat, and she died one. She did not believe that the confederacy was still in existence, but its truths were eternal, and would prevail. I believed so, too—if that's insanity, both of us were crazy! [Spoken with vehemence.] I think she was up to the highest standard of enthusiasm on that subject.

"I talked to her about the surgical operation. Dr. Choppin said it would require a minute examination to decide whether the operation was necessary. I don't think she believed that the operation would terminate fatally. She was encouraged to believe that it would cure her. The cancer was in her breast. I had reason to think that she would survive me. If our cases had been reversed, I would have done for her what she had done for me. I know nothing about the charges published. I think Mrs. Dorsey and Mrs. Beckham were entirely alienated before the former's death. When Mrs. Dorsey was dying she asked me to give her sister, Inez, money to buy—then her voice failed. I asked her if she meant mourning, and she nodded her head in assent. 'Tell Inez I have forgiven her,' she said later. Mrs. Prentiss, who was present, said: 'Give her your love?' Mrs. Dorsey's bright eyes flashed fire, but she spoke not. I never saw Mrs. Peckham and Mrs. Dorsey much together. Mrs. Dorsey had a good temper; when people quarreled with her she let them go, and when they recovered she received them cordially. I never tried to alienate Mrs. Dorsey's affections from her relations. Mrs. Dorsey once promised to give Dahlgren a piece of land in Arkansas, but he would not go there; he left Beauvoir from her. She was omnivorous after knowledge. I never gave out any motive why Mrs. Dorsey gave me the bequest. I am sorry that these reports have gotten out. for I have received volumes of letters asking for assistance. Beauvoir was bought by Mrs. Dorsey for $3,500; very few improvements have been made on it since."

By Mr. Mills—"I never saw Mrs. Dorsey during the war; was not acquainted with the family of General Dahlgreen. Mrs. Peckham made an attack on me and wanted me to leave Beauvoir. She told me that remarks were going about of my staying there, and showed me a letter wherein it was stated that my presence there had given rise to a great many unpleasant remarks. I think that she instigated the author of the ... to write what ... Chattanooga is like a funnel be... north and south, and ...

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

The Louisville and Nashville Road and Its Complications.

STAHLMAN'S SAY.

Cincinnati Enquirer, 1st.

There are indications that the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which, on the opening of the Cincinnati Southern railroad, and even before that time, began hostilities against that road, is finding the war an unprofitable one, and is preparing to capitulate. For two days past a trusted lieutenant of the road has been in the Southern railroad camp with peace overtures, and there is reason to hope that satisfactory terms of settlement of the troubles may be agreed upon. The history of the troubles between the Southern and the Louisville and Nashville is fresh in the minds of the people of Cincinnati and need not be repeated here. There was first an attempt to gain control of all connecting lines south from Chattanooga. When this failed, and the Southern began to pour its business into the south, the Louisville and Nashville demanded unreasonable things of the Southern in regard to freight rates from Cincinnati south, and, these demands being complied with, it thereafter refused to receive freight from the Southern road for a point or points on its line other than local rates, and that prepaid, thus virtually cutting the Southern of from transferring its through freights for Montgomery and points south by that line. Then war was declared by the Southern. The rates on passengers were reduced one-half on the "excursion plan," and the entire intellect of the freight department was turned to seeing that no freight that could be handled by the Southern went by any other line. Then Providence, who it is said always favors the brave, set the Illinois Central, or New Orleans and Northern, as it is now called, to badgering the wicked Louisville on the other side with a heavy reduction of passenger rates. The result was that between the reduced rates by first-class roads on both sides the Louisville and Nashville came to see that it was being more seriously squeezed than a road with a large amount of newly purchased and unprofitable lines on its hands could afford.

With this view Mr. E. B. Stahlman, traffic-master of the Louisville and Nashville, came to Cincinnati two days ago and called on the Southern railroad people. He has made, it is understood, propositions regarding southern business of the two roads—non-interference and mutual agreements—which may, and it is hoped will, lead to an agreement and end the troubles between the two lines.

An Enquirer reporter called upon Mr. Stahlman at the Grand hotel yesterday afternoon and found him in a cheerful frame of mind and moderately communicative mood.

"Is there a prospect of a settlement of the difficulties now existing between the two roads, Mr. Stahlman?" the reporter asked.

"I think so," he answered. "The troubles are not of a serious nature, and there is no reason why they should continue to exist."

"They originated, did they not, in your road's refusal to accept freight from the Cincinnati Southern?"

"No. The principal troubles are and have been from the cutting of rates by the Southern.

"Are they doing so now?"

"Yes."

"On freights and passengers both?"

"Yes, on both."

"And what will be the result if this continues?"

"The result will be that we will find it necessary to report the Southern railroad to the association, which makes rates for all the lines. We have not done so yet, but if the present state of things continues we will have to do so."

"And what will be the result?"

"The result will be that the association will direct all connecting lines to compel the agreement of full local rates on all southern railroad freights."

"Do you think it probable that the cutting will continue?"

"No. I have made propositions to the company since my arrival here for a mutual agreement of rates which I believe will prove satisfactory to both.

"What about the rates to Montgomery, where you formerly charged full local rates and required freights prepaid?"

"That demand we are willing to withdraw, and to make rates and arrangements that will be satisfactory. We have no desire to antagonize or do injustice to Cincinnati. In fact, we couldn't afford to do so, for we get much Cincinnati business, and want to continue to do so."

"Do you think that satisfactory arrangements will be reached then?"

"I think they will; I hope so, at least."

Mr. Stahlman left for Louisville last evening. His propositions are being favorably considered by the Southern railroad managers, and it is hoped an end of the misunderstandings may be soon reached.

Cincinnati Gazette, 1st.

The executive committee of the Southern wrestled with the C. S. and L. & N. matters yesterday, but adjourned without definitely settling anything. They will meet to-day and try again. If they agree they will so report to the board of trustees, who will go all over the ground and see whether or not they will acquiesce. Over 10,000 men stand ready to tell what is the correct thing to do; afterward the whole city will cheerfully express an opinion. And right here comes in the beauties of running a railroad by a municipality. Had this matter been left to President Clement and Colonel Wilson, of the Southern, and Vice-President Alexander and Colonel Stahlman, of the L. & N., and all the balance gone fishing, the whole matter would have been settled in thirty minutes.

THE NEW COMBINATION OF RAILROADS.

The new combination of railroads, chiefly on the Atlantic sea board, it is said, will at once control 1,500 miles, and ultimately 2,800 miles. The roads which will enter into the combination are as follows:

	Miles.
Richmond and York river	41
East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia	272
Memphis and Charleston	292
Savannah, Florida and Western	350
Savannah and Charleston	111
Selma, Rome and Dalton	171
Greenville and Columbia	165
Western North Carolina	130
Total	1,532

Roads expected to be added to the combination:

Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio	428
Wilmington and Weldon	180
Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta	189
North Eastern (S. C.)	102
Richmond and Danville	201
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta	199
Total	1,295
Grand total as contemplated	2,827

THE L. AND N'S ENEMIES.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Cincinnati Gazette employs a humorist to manage its railroad column. The only qualification seems to be animosity to the Louisville and Nashville road. For some months he has been predicting the downfall of that corporation and the upbuilding of the Southern on its magnificent ruins. As these prophecies have had no effect the humorist has finally lost his temper, and his ravings have really been interesting. Every day the Gazette announces a new combination against the Louisville and Nashville, which will deprive it at least of half of its business, but still the earnings of the old monopoly increase. The reduction of rates by the Cincinnati Southern, it was thought in the Gazette office, would throw the Louisville and Nashville into bankruptcy, but it did not. Then Colonel Newcomb was hailed as the deliverer, but it refused to deliver. Then the road was to be cut in two by building a road from Jackson, Tenn., to Danville, Ky., but it has not yet been built. Then the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans road declared war, which the Gazette was sure would compel Newcomb to resign. Now, the last shot has been fired. The Gazette announces that the O. and M. has formed a combination with the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans line, which, in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio, the Northern Pacific and the New England roads, "will deprive the L. and N. road of the very cream of the freight and passenger business." This statement is made with as much earnestness as if there was any reason or truth in it. It serves to amuse the children.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN.

Chattanooga Times.

A representative of the Times meeting Mr. John Scott, manager of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, asked him his opinion in regard to the construction of this road.

Mr. Scott said that this road was the pet project of Mr. Fred Wolffe, financial manager of the Alabama Great Southern railroad, and that he simply repeated Mr. Wolffe's statements in saying that he was very sanguine of its early construction. Mr. Wolffe has just returned from a trip to Cincinnati and New York, where he received offers of assistance from capitalists in both these cities to further the enterprise, and he is thoroughly satisfied that when he is ready, the promised capital will be forthcoming and be easily realized."

"What is being done now?"

"The surveys and plans for the contract are being made at the present time. The survey of the road has been completed, and the preliminary details before inviting bids are making. I see no hesitancy in saying that the road will certainly be built beyond the shadow of a doubt, and that, too, before many months have elapsed."

"What will be the length of the road?"

It will be 103 miles in length, and it is roughly estimated that $45,000,000 will build the road and completely supply and equip it. It will be the grandest trunk line in the southern states; will be ninety miles shorter than any other line between New Orleans and Chattanooga."

There will be none of the benefits de... that ... instigated the author of the ... to write what ... It is impossible to begin to enumer...

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

EVERYTHING good in man leans on something higher.—Emerson.

A GENEROUS soul is sunshine to the mind.—Sir Robert Howard.

AFFECTATION is a greater enemy to the face than the small-pox.—St. Evremond.

THE colored bodies warm with opposition, the hardest sparkle in collision.—Junius.

CONSCIENCE is the voice of the soul; the passions are the voice of the body.—Rossau.

MANNER is one of the greatest engines of influence ever given to man.—Sunday Afternoon.

FLATTERY is a false coin which has circulation only through our vanity.—La Rochefoucauld.

MEN seldom improve when they have no other smiths than themselves to copy after.—Goldsmith.

MODESTY is she gives forth what shadows are in a painting; she gives forth strength and relief.—La Bruyere.

THE shortest life is long enough if it leads to better, and the longest life is short if it do not.—Colton.

THE superiority of some men is merely local. They are great because their associations are little.—Johnson.

THE highest reach of human science is the scientific recognition of human ignorance.—Sir William Hamilton.

ACT always so that the immediate motive of thy will may become a universal rule for all intelligent beings.—Kant.

To threats the stubborn sinner oft is hard,
Wrapped in his pride, against the storm prepared;
But when the milder beams of mercy play,
He melts and throws his cumbrous coat away.
—Dryden.

The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.
—Shakespeare.

OPINION is the main thing which does good or harm in the world. It is our false opinions of things which ruin us.—Marcus Antoninus.

'Tis mercy! mercy!
The mark of Heaven impressed on human kind;
Mercy that glads the world! deals joy around;
Mercy that smooths the dreadful brow of power,
And makes dominion light; mercy that saves,
Binds up the broken heart and heals despair.
—Rowe.

IF you would be pungent, be brief; for it is with words as with sunbeams, the more they are condensed, the deeper they burn.—Southey.

IF a man do not erect in this age his own tomb before he dies, he shall live no longer in monument than the bell rings and the widow weeps.—Shakspeare.

It's a common thing
What lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face;
But when he hath attained the topmost round,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend.
—Shakspeare.

ALL errors spring up in the neighborhood of some truth; they grow round about it, and for the most part derive their strength from such contiguity.—Rev. T. Blaney.

EDUCATION is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army. If we retrench the wages of the schoolmaster, we must raise those of the recruiting sergeant.—Edward Everett.

IT is only through the morning gate of the beautiful that you can penetrate into the realm of knowledge. That which we feel here as beauty, we shall know one day as truth.—Schiller.

I CALL, therefore, a complete and generous education that which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war.—Milton.

My mind is like a Temple; dim, vast, lone;
Just like a Temple, when the Priest is gone.
And all the hymns that rolled along the vaults
Are buried deep in Silence; when the lights
That dashed on altars die away in Dark,
And when the flowers, with all their perfumed breath
And beauteous Bloom, lie withered on the Shrine.
—Father Ryan.

"WHAT is eternity?" was a question once asked at the deaf and dumb institution at Paris, and the beautiful and striking answer was given by one of the pupils: "The lifetime of the Almighty."
—John Bate.

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—Graphic.

LAW CARDS.

HENRY JACKSON, Reporter of Supreme Court. J. H. LUMPKIN
JACKSON & LUMPKIN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Will practice in the United States and State Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. 522 apr25—d1y

R. A. DENNY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ROME, GEORGIA.
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HAWKINSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections will receive prompt attention.
223 mar11—d1f

JAMES G. ZACHRY, (Of Georgia,) ATTORNEY AT LAW, WASHINGTON, D. C.
References—J. B. Gordon, B. H. Hill, O. A. Lochrane, A. R. Lawton. 485 mar26—d11m

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Collections and Commercial Law EXCLUSIVELY.
7½ CENTENNIAL BUILDING,
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☞ Collections made throughout the State.
258 jan13—d6mo top col

JNO. D. CUNNINGHAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW

THE WEATHER.

Indications: Local rains, followed by cooler weather; partly cloudy weather, local rains, variable winds, stationary or higher temperature and barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

U. S. Signal Service Office, Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Kimball House, July 3, 10:31, P. M.
(All observations taken at the same moment of mean time.)

Name of Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.02	69	79	N. W.	Fresh	.65	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.02	82	71			.00	
Cape St. John	29.97	81	68		Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.08	83	75	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.03	82	77	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Jacksonville	30.08	82	74		Gent	.00	Clear.
Port Eads	30.04	86	78	S. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Port Royal	30.04	84	64	W.	Light	.00	Fair.
Punta Rassa	30.06	81	75	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.08	81	80	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.02	92	67	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

(1) per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 50, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

Atlanta, Ga., July 3, 1880.

Hour.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
7:35	78	65	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
8:35	81	59	W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
9:35	82	59	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:35	82	56	W.	Fresh	.02	Fair.
11:35	81	70	N. W.	Gentle	.00	Thr'tng
12:35	69	79	N. W.	Fresh	.05	Cloudy.

Hour	29.963	Maximum ther.	88
Ther.	81.0	Minimum ther.	67
Humid.	67.3	Total rainfall	.05

H. Hall,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

BEST REFRIGERATORS, BEER COOLERS, ATLANTA MADE.
SAVES NEARLY HALF THE ICE. CALL AT
McBRIED'S CHINA PALACE.
Ice Cream Freezers, Water Coolers, Filters, Fly Fans.
jy2 1m3m—dly un we rep above pref lo

PREFERRED LOCALS.

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JEWELRY,
Silver Bridal Presents,
SILVER-PLATED WARE
Clocks, Bronzes, etc.
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Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
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33½ Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA, GA.
Photographs at reasonable prices. Call and see our work. june3—d3t

WALK NOTES.

Richard, Athens' noted hotel man, is in the city yesterday.

Mr. M. Edge, editor of the Senoia Enterprise and Home, is in the city. He will attend the Sixth Baptist church to-day.

The Decatur hotel is booming with its cool, exhilirating breezes, good board and management. Past success attest to it as a convenient summer resort.

Rev. Butler, Rev. J. H. DeVotie, Rev. Dr. Anderson, F. L. Haralson, and Rev. Neuralgine as the great specific for Malaria and Headache. Sold by druggists.

Mr. Ford, accompanied by his sister Tommie, will leave to-day for Hillsdale, where they intend to spend the summer months. We know a visit will be a pleasant one.

Mr. Hodge, editor of the Senoia Farm Home, is in the city, and will call on the editors to-morrow. His paper has a circulation of 1,500 in Coweta county.

Business is now doing one of the best days in Atlanta in bread, and is furnishing the best bread. He is supplying the towns down the West Point and Georgia roads.

Whitehall street may be found a well selected stock of Pure Medicines and Articles. Plumb's Empire Soap is having favor every day with the public. It is first-class.

The service of the First Baptist church will be held on Sundays at 11 o'clock, and on afternoon at 6 o'clock, and on Wednesday to one hour. This arrangement takes effect to-day.

The election of the new Catholic church of Peter and Paul, on Marietta street, will take place this morning at 10:30. The Archbishop of Savannah is present to preach the sermon. He will be assisted by the clergy at 7:30 p.m. Vespers will be preached by one of the clergy.

Mrs. Evans left yesterday for New York. She will be for some time, re-engaged in the large stock of jewelry which she has on hand. This is the second time that Mr. Stevens has been compelled to do, as evidences of his large and popular house is doing.

The Constitution acknowledges the receipt of beautiful flowers, the compliments of Dear Bagby, of Covington. They are the rarest and finest we have grown in this latitude, and do its recipients visions of the country in which dusty, dirty, and no parks, fresco and scenic drives have just returned from a trip through the north and west, and we learn will commence the erection of a beautiful residence on Rome, Ga., recently erected for that city. We congratulate them on the selection of artists for his work. We have shown great skill in the class of work in this city, and by their work in this city, and by their skill have made many friends who are glad to note their success and hope to see them make Atlanta their home to come. 56

CHEROKEE NOTES.

Cherokee people, [illegible] 134 people.

Cherokee has 15,317 now. In 1870 it had 6,300 and in 1870 it had 1,932, while its militia [illegible]

Cherokee physician wanted one dollar for mollifying to deaths.

Cherokee Atlanta are not yet completed. But the city will have [illegible] with suburbs will [illegible] of July.

Very attractive exhibitions [illegible] yesterday was that of the Company of their great [illegible] were the country [illegible] three elegant [illegible] indicative of [illegible] ne. They [illegible] frames [illegible]

A $7,000 ORGAN,

Of Which Trinity Church is the Owner.

Trinity church has purchased a $7,000 organ, which will be in place and all ready for divine worship to-day. It is a magnificent instrument in every sense, and fills the gallery almost completely.

This organ is by far the largest in the state, while in richness of tone and beauty of finish it has no superior in the south. The congregation is to be congratulated on the acquisition of such an important auxiliary to worship. The following description of the instrument will be interesting:

The instrument has three key-boards, which operate four divisions. The great organ, which is connected with the middle key-board, has thirteen stops, viz:

Open diapason, 8 feet, 59 pipes; open diapason (wood), 8 feet, 59 pipes; stopped diapason treble, 8 feet, 26 pipes; stopped diapason base, 8 feet, 29 pipes; Melodia, 8 feet, 30 pipes; wald flute, 4 feet, 54 pipes; principal 4 feet, 59 pipes; twelfth, 2⅔ feet, 59 pipes; fifteenth, 2 feet, 59 pipes; mixture, 3 ranks, 177 pipes; trumpet treble, 8 feet, 44 pip s; trumpet bass, 8 feet, 16 pipes; clarion, 4 feet, 59 pipes. Total 738 pipes.

The swell organ, which is situated back of the great organ and at the top of the case, is played from the upper key-board. This has nine stops:

Open diapason, 8 feet, 43 pipes; stopped diapason, 8 feet, 43 pipes; principal, 4 feet, 43 pipes; fifteenth, 2 feet, 43 pipes; cornet, 3 ranks, 129 pipes; trumpet, 8 feet, 43 pipes; oboe, 8 feet, 43 pipes; clarionet, 8 feet, 43 pipes; ciarabella, 8 feet, 43 pipes. Total, 473 pipes.

The choir organ which is placed in the back part of the case beneath the swell organ is played from the lower key-board, and has eight stops: open diapason, 8 feet, 59 pipes; dulciana 8 feet, 59 pipes; stopped diapason, 8 feet, 59 pipes; principal, 4 feet, 59 pipes; flute, 4 feet, 19 pipes; fifteenth, 2 feet, 59 pipes; hautbois, 8 feet, 43 pipes; cremona, 8 feet, 37 pipes. Total, 434 pipes.

The pedal organ, which is played from the pedal key-board by the feet, has two stops, open diapason, 16 feet, 30 pipes; dulciana, 16 feet, 20 pipes; total number of pipes 50. Besides these are the following mechanical movements: Coupler swell keyboard to great organ; coupler great keyboard to pedal organ; coupler choir keyboard to pedal organ; coupler choir keyboard to great sub-octave; tremulant, bellows signal. Summary: Number of pipes in great organ, 738; number of pipes in swell organ, 473; number of pipes in choir organ, 434; number of pipes in pedal organ, 50; total number of pipes, 1,695; total number of stops on registers, 28.

The organ was built by Messrs. E. & G. G. Hook & Hastings, of Boston, who built the large organ in the Cincinnati Music hall and who stand at the head of all the organ builders of the country. The case is of Grecian design, and the dimensions are 20 feet 6 inches high, 21 feet wide and 16 feet 2 inches deep, including the projection of the key board.

Mr. C. A. Dapwell, the master of the organ, will play on this superb instrument to-day.

AARON ALPEORIA.

He Goes to Settle in the City of St. Louis.

In the Globe-Democrat of St. Louis we find an extended notice of the somewhat notorious Aaron Alpeoria Bradley, who has just failed to get our supreme court to reinstate him as an attorney in the courts of Georgia.

He has gone to St. Louis to settle. He will apply for admission to the bar and "hang out his shingle in a central locality." The Globe-Democrat says of him:

He is a native of South Carolina, and was raised in the family of the late Judge Simkins, a noted jurist of that state. He was intimate with all the prominent men of the south—John C. Calhoun, Alex. H. Stephens, McDuffie, Joe Brown, Ben Hill, Toombs, Yancey, Cobb, Jackson—and, although a full-blooded negro, was treated by them as an equal.

The gentlemen named will doubtless be thoroughly surprised at the closing statement of the above paragraph.

Mr. Bradley further informs the gushing Globe-Democrat that he had intended to stump the south for Grant, but as Grant did not get the nomination and the Garfield men would not employ him, he has given up the idea of doing campaign duty this fall. He claims, however, to be a personal friend of both Garfield and Arthur. Bradley thought of settling in Chicago, but finally concluded that he would find his proper field in St. Louis.

A GOOD WORD FOR US.

Notwithstanding that Aaron Alpeoria has exodusted from our midst, he has a good word for Georgia and Atlanta. Speaking of the condition of his race in the south, he said:

The people down south, especially in Georgia, are better treated by the whites than formerly. There are no exodusters in Georgia. As a general thing the blacks there are doing well, and are happy and contented. In other states they emigrate in large numbers to Kansas, and when they were gone the whites wanted to get them back. The negroes are treated with more respect, and those who remain will be allowed to vote, and there will be no more intimidation. Senator Brown is a good friend of the colored negroes. Mr. Bradley passed through Atlanta recently, and found about 600 houses in course of erection, and it was surprising to see that nearly all the workmen were colored men.

After that we are constrained to wish Aaron success in his new home, and to hope that in Missouri he may learn to walk in the straight and joyful path of true democracy.

STOLEN GOODS

Discovered and Brought Back by Captains Barnes.

Last Tuesday night the drug-store of Hutchinson Bro. was entered and $35 worth of fine cigars, fine brushes, fine barber combs, etc., etc., taken therefrom. Captain W. A. Starnes was informed of the burglary and after a few days diligent search found the missing articles yesterday at the houses of Tom Stafford and Ben Russell on Decatur street. He also caught the burglar who proved to be Lee Taylor, Dr. Crawford's valet. Warrants were taken out against Stafford and Russell for receiving stolen goods and against Taylor for burglary in the night time. Captain Starnes deserves great credit for working up this case.

Southern Medical College.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Southern medical college held on Friday, July 2d, Dr. Jno. Thad. Johnson, late professor of anatomy in the Atlanta medical college, was elected to the chair of theory and practice of surgery in that institution. Dr. Johnson has been for many years professor of anatomy in the Atlanta college and in the capacity of dean of that institution, by his untiring exertions greatly increased its patronage and influence. His ability as a lecturer and surgeon is well known and his position as late president of the Georgia medical association, gives him the confidence of the profession at large.

The same day Dr. James A. Gray was elected auxiliary to the chair of surgery and demonstrator of anatomy. Dr. Gray graduated from the Atlanta college with first honors two years ago and has since taken a high stand in the profession. He has been in charge of Atlanta college clinic for two years, and his management of the same has been entirely satisfactory to the faculty. At the same time he conducted a quiz with great satisfaction to all. The Southern medical college has made a most fortunate selection in placing these gentlemen in its faculty.

At the same time Dr. G. G. Roy, who filled the chair of toxicology in this institution during its first session, was elected to fill the chair of materia medica and therapeutics.

Dr. Roy was educated at the University of Virginia and the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. He has been a successful practioner for over twenty years and at this time is enjoying a large practice in this city.

He brings to the institution ability and energy and we feel assured that the trustees have exhibited wisdom in this selection.

A Good Suggestion.

Editors Constitution: Apropos to the military encampment gotten up by your patriotic "Gate City Guard," to come off in October next, I suggest that a move be set on foot to invite our next president and vice-president, Hancock and English, to be present and partake of Georgia hospitality. I am glad that Captain Burke and his noble band planned the movement, and serving as it must, to strengthen the fraternal good will which the whole south, as one man, is determined shall continue towards all in the union, north, east and west.

In 1776 it was Hancock and his immortal peers, against the English and liberty. Our motto in 1880 is Hancock and English, and his noble band, to maintain the great principles resulting from that purchased boon. Let the true "boom," "peace and good will" sound forth on the 4th.

ONIER.

The City Executive Committee.

We desire to renew our suggestion to the democrats of this city who desire good candidates for municipal offices, good city officials and consequent good city government, to the necessity of turning out on Tuesday next at 12 o'clock m., in pursuance of the call of Mr. Charles E. Harmon on behalf of the last city executive committee. The government of the city is of as much, if not more, importance to our citizens as that of the state or the United States.

In the present condition of our city affairs, officials who look more to their own interests than the good of the city can do us incalculable harm. We understand the business before this meeting to be the selection of a city democratic executive committee, and nothing can be more important. Let us have a large turn-out on Tuesday, and the ensuing municipal campaign properly and wisely inaugurated.

St. Nicholas.

Plenty of pretty pictures adorn the July number of St. Nicholas, and the articles are well selected for summer reading. The continuation of Miss Alcott's serial, "Jack and Jill," is followed by the fourth paper on "The Major's Big Talk Stories," and by Noah Brook's story, "The Fairport Nine." A paper by Daniel C. Beard on "Paper Balloons" is most copiously illustrated. The paper is one of interest to boys. Several well known writers supply articles for the entertainment of girls, and the verse and departmentare good. Several of the independent pictures of the number are exceedingly good, particularly that of Stephen, called "A Country Seat," and another by Smedley, called "Cengat." The latter is irresistably funny.

The October Pageant.

Mr. Frank Munroe, of the Gate City Guard, left the city yesterday morning to visit the northern and eastern cities and deliver in person the invitations to the military organizations solicited to visit Atlanta in October. He will confer in person with the officers of the various commands and Captain Burke feels sure we shall have in Atlanta in October a pageant unsurpassed in our history.

The invitations sent to their northern fellow-soldiers by the Gate City Guard are signed by Captain Burke as captain of the company, by Governor Colquitt, Mayor Calhoun, and President Crane of the board of trade. A committee of nine leading citizens, Anthony Murphy, chairman, also subscribe to the invitation. That array ought to bring the boys in force.

Red Men.

The following officers of Cherokee Tribe, No. 6, were duly elected last Friday night at their hall on Broad street. The following officers were duly installed by the G. Sachem of the tribe, Bro. T. J. Buchanan:

[illegible]

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ELY.

Comments of the State Press—The Jessup Suit Against the Railroad Commissioners.

Elberton Gazette.

Major N. N. Ely is the present attorney-general of the state, is a candidate for re-election. The manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office reflect great credit upon that gentleman, and his re-election is generally conceded.

Monteruma Weekly.

We earnestly hope the convention in August, will have the wisdom and gratitude to recognize his eminent services to the state, by the compliment of a re-nomination. His election, we are satisfied, will follow as a matter of course.

Georgia Register.

Colonel Robert Ely, the present efficient attorney general of the state, is meeting with positive and strong indorsement all over the state for re-election to that office. The people could not do better than retain Colonel Ely in his present place, which he has filled with so much credit to himself and the state.

Greensboro Herald.

The Constitution publishes the following high indorsements of Major B. N. Ely, whose services as attorney-general have been exceedingly valuable to the state. The extract shows that he has done a great work in recovering for the state vast sums of money withheld by rich corporations. It is a just tribute to a faithful officer.

Atlanta Constitution.

The state was represented by Colonel Ely, who discharged his important trust with great ability; by Messrs. Mynatt & Howell, and by General Toombs. The bondholders were represented by Colonel Fullgant, the retired by Chisholm & Erwin, and General Lawton was held in reserve for the bondholders.

Buena Vista Argus.

Major R. N. Ely, attorney-general of Georgia, is a candidate for re-election, and he goes into the race with a very respectable advocacy by the state press. And taking his past service and energetic discharge of duty toward the state, and his success in securing the rights of the state in consideration we are content to let him remain.

Mountain Signal.

Colonel Ely is prominently spoken of as a candidate for re-election to the very responsible position which he has so ably filled for the past two years—that of attorney-general for the state. Such a clever, high toned and affable gentleman as he, backed by such a model official record will be hard to beat. We are candidly of the opinion that his re-election would give satisfaction and result in good to the state.

Harriwell Sun.

Hon. Robert N. Ely, attorney-general of the state, will be a candidate before the state convention for re-nomination to that office. Through all the investigations that developed so much corruption at Atlanta during the last legislature Mr. Ely came out unscathed. This fact strongly commends him to the people for re-election. He has proven himself a diligent and faithful officer, and is one of the cleverest gentlemen to be found in the gate city.

Early County News.

We are glad to notice a very general indorsement, by the press of the state, of the present worthy and able attorney-general of Georgia, Colonel R. N. Ely. He is a most faithful and efficient officer, and we apprehend he will have but little if any opposition in the democratic convention, before which he will be a candidate. It will be seen by an article in another place he has recently placed another large amount in the treasury of the state from collection of tax on railroads. With Colquitt as governor and Ely as attorney general, the interests of the state are sure to be well looked after.

The Expositor.

Attorney-General Ely has made a good record for himself since he assumed the duties of his present office. He has collected the following contested tax claims: From the Macon and Augusta railroad, $16,124.80; from the Georgia railroad, $36,437.04; from the Augusta and Savannah railroad, $10,934.56; from the Central, $5,760.45; and from the Fort Valley and Hawkinsville railroad, $1,000, making a total of $211,81.03 that has been added to the state fund, and the end will be largely increased when the pending litigation with some of the roads is ended. Mr. Ely has been indefatigable in his labors and has faithfully discharged the responsible duties imposed upon him.

Macon Daily Herald.

The manner in which Attorney-General Ely managed the injunction case of Jessup, et al., was but a repetition of his brilliant legal management of the state's cases. While we know there are other men in Georgia capable of filling the office, yet we do think it but an act of sheer justice to re-elect Colonel Ely for another term. He has been a faithful officer and an able one, and we are opposed to ousting him just for the sake of making a change. When a man proves himself honest, faithful and capable during a trial term, he should be rewarded with a second term. Colonel Ely is now well posted as to all matters of state requiring legal management, and there are several important cases pending, which should be managed by the same man sometime to understand. It is our opinion that Ely should be re-elected.

Weekly Democrat.

Major R. N. Ely, the present efficient attorney general of the state, seems to be meeting with a general indorsement by the people as a candidate for re-election. Of the candidates at present spoken of for the place, we have without hesitancy that Major Ely is our preference.

From all that we can gather he has made a most excellent officer. An article that we copy from the Atlanta Constitution elsewhere will give an idea of the immense sums of money that have gone into the treasury through the vigilance of this officer.

As a lawyer, Major Ely, we believe, ranks with the highest, and we understand that he was recently very highly complimented by the judges of the United states supreme court for the able manner in which he conducted a case for the state before that august body.

The Churches To-Day.

German Lutheran church—Rev. A. F. F. Kerstan, pastor. Divine service at 10:30 a.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:00 a. m. Seats free. All invited.

Rev. David Wills, D.D., will conduct divine service every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock a.m. in the chapel at the McPherson Barracks. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets—Rev. J. W. Gwin, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; J. M. Green, superintendent. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8:00 p.m. All are welcome.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington street—Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 o'clock a.m. and 8 o'clock p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; D. A. Beaumont, superintendent. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street—Rev. J. H. Martin, D.D., pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a.m.; W. A. Moore, superintendent. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. All invited.

St. Luke's Episcopal church, corner of Walton and Spring streets. Rev. W. C. Williams, D.D. rector. Morning prayer at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school 9:15 a.m. Seats free. All invited.

St. Philip's church (Episcopal)—Rev. R. C. Foute, rector. Services at 10:30 a.m. Evening prayer at 6 p.m. Sunday-school, from Trinity to Advent, at 9:30 a.m.

St. Paul's M. E. church, corner Hunter and Bell streets—Rev. A. C. Thomas, pastor. Preaching morning and night. Sunday-school at 9 a.m. Sunday-school at 3½ p.m.; J. K. Thrower, superintendent. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8:15 p.m. Seats free. All invited.

First Methodist Protestant church, corner Forsyth and Garnet streets—Rev. R. S. McGarrity, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 2:30 a.m.; W. D. Mitchell, superintendent. Public cordially invited.

Fifth Baptist church, corner Bell and Gilmer streets—Rev. V. C. Norcross, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. Frank Johnson and at 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 3:30 p.m. All invited to attend. Seats free.

First Methodist church, Peachtree street—Rev. Clement A. Evans, pastor. Class-meeting at 9:30 a.m. in the lecture room. Preaching at 11 a.m. by the pastor, and at 8:30 p.m. by Rev. A. J. Lamar, of Alabama. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.; J. C. Courtney, superintendent. General prayer meeting Wednesday night. Young men's meeting Thursday night. The public are cordially invited to these services. Seats all free.

Trinity M. E. church, south, corner Whitehall and West Peters streets—Rev. John W. Heidt, pastor. Preaching at 10:45 a.m. and at 8:30 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:00 a.m.; W. A. Haygood, superintendent. Sunday-school at Pierce chapel, Rawson street, at 4:30 p.m.; J. G. Gram, superintendent. Class-meeting Monday at 8:30 p.m. Stewards' meeting Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. Church conference Wednesday at 8:30 p.m. Children's meeting Friday at 5 p.m. Seats free. All invited.

Universalist, hall No. 9 Mitchell street—W. C. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. B. F. Clayton. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.

Seventh Baptist church, Pine street—Rev. Jno. Pack, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. by Rev. W. J. Spears, and 8 p.m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 a.m.; Eli Jenkins, superintendent.

Central Baptist church, corner Fair and Peters streets—Castleberry's hill—Rev. F. M. Daniel, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 8:15 p.m. Sunday-school 9:30 a.m.; W. L. Stanton, superintendent. Services through the week—prayer meeting each morning at 9 and preaching at night. All invited.

Evans Chapel, corner Chapel and Stonewall streets—Rev. T. A. Seals, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 8:15 p.m. by the pastor. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the close of the morning service. Sabbath-school at 9:00 a.m.; F. H. Orr, superintendent. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night. Class meeting Friday night.

Rev. J. C. Jamison will preach in the city hall square at 11 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

Wesleyan Female Institute, Staunton, Va.

We take pleasure in directing attention to the advertisement of this popular seminary. It is located in one of the healthiest climates in the world. It presents attractions unsurpassed. Its buildings are homelike and elegant, grounds attractive, scenery grand.

The school is attended by boarding pupils from seventeen different states. This school requires strict economy, especially in dress. With these advantages, we are not surprised that this popular institution enjoys a national reputation and draws its pupils from all sections of the union. See advertisement.

Jack's, Forty-Three Peachtree Street.

Let those who love the rich and rare
In ice cream and confection,
To F. M. Jack's resort repair,
And taste them in perfection.

He gives a flavor reached by none,
An adept in his art;
His sweets a place for him have won
Deep in Atlanta's heart.

His bread and candies, fitting for gods,
Delicious as a dream,
While o'er a first plate Cupid nods,
And calls for more ice cream.

Don't miss the place, but go each night
Where Taste and Fashion meet;
You'll find "whatever is is right"—
The best you ever eat.

A New Firm.

We publish a card which states that the firm of Tompkins, Orr & Nunnally has been changed by the retirement of Mr. Tompkins and the admission of Mr. Wm. M. Crumley, as a partner. The firm name is now Nunnally & Crumley. Both gentlemen are young men and much credit is due them for the success which has attended their efforts. Mr. Nunnally has been in the business for a number of years, and Mr. Crumley has been a clerk in the store for some time. Both are clever gentlemen and deserve success.

Grand Display, Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots & Shoes
AT
THE MAMMOTH STORE OF THE SOUTH
Chamberlin, Boynton & Co.,
66 and 68 Whitehall Street.
Great Reduction in Prices to close out spring stock Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery Embroidery, Carpets, Lace Curtains, Oil Cloths, Boots, Shoes and Slippers

A CAROLINA SENSATION.

Arrest of Alexander Laughlin, the Funder Expert, on a Charge of Larceny of Bills Committed to His Care.

News and Courier.

Columbia, July 1.—At a late hour last night a well authenticated rumor reached me that certain irregularities had been discovered in a department of the state government here, which could only be determined by a judicial investigation.

This morning it was generally known that Commissioner Coit, who is charged with the settlement of the bonded debt of the state in accordance with the decision of the supreme court of the state, and also with the funding of the bills of the bank of the state, under a recent act of the legislature, had made an affidavit before Trial Justice Fickling charging Alexander C. Laughlin with grand larceny, in that he had unlawfully and with fraudulent intent appropriated to his own use certain bills of the bank of the state presented to the special commissioner for funding under the act of 1879-80.

The affidavit cited the dates and amounts of bills which it had been discovered were missing upon a closer examination made by Colonel Coit, with the assistance of other experts in financial matters.

The high character which the accused has hitherto borne operated in his behalf last night, and after the disclosure had been made a number of prominent gentlemen were found ready to guarantee the prompt appearance of the accused to-day, at eleven o'clock this morning, the hour fixed by counsel on both sides for a preliminary hearing. The accused, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Wallace, McMaster and ex-Judge Melton, appeared before Trial Justice Fickling, the state being represented by Attorney-General Youmans.

In opening the case Mr. Youmans said it was a grave charge to be preferred against any man, and without formality the counsel for the state was willing to disclose the entire case, so far as he knew it, and in that view, in the examination of Colonel James Coit, he would stand upon no technicalities.

The direct examination was conducted by Attorney-General Youmans.

Hon. James C Coit, sworn, testified as follows: Is special commissioner under the acts to settle the debts of the state in accordance with the decision of the supreme court and of the act to provide for funding bills of the bank of the state in consolidated bonds or stock. The latter act provided for an expert to examine the bills presented and determine between their validity or invalidity. It was impossible for him to examine them all in person, because the elimination of the tainted from the spurious or counterfeit bills was involved. Witness was unable to distinguish between the two. Under the provisions of the act he employed Alexander C. Laughlin so to examine those bills. Did not know how long it would take to make the examination His object was to obtain an expert residing near the capitol. Laughlin was employed upon the recommendation of Colonel F. W. McMaster, who spoke of him as an expert who had long been cashier of the Exchange bank of Columbia and who was familiar with bank bills. Laughlin had enjoyed the confidence of the board of directors. Employed him some time in February or March last, after the passage of the act. Was without his duties were to examine packages of bills presented for funding and count them, separating genuine from the spurious bills, and to cancel them after examination. Laughlin was then to put up packages and certify upon each package the amount of bills found valid, also the amount found invalid. The packages were tied up in brown paper, and all the corners sealed with wax and stamped with a seal specially made for the purpose.

The first intimation that things were going wrong was on the 29th of June, when Governor Simpson sent for witness and said that he had been informed that there was suspicions that irregularities existed in connection with funding the bills. Governor Simpson also stated that there was a certain package that did not contain a number of bills corresponding with the indorsement on the face of the package. The governor said he had heard it the night before. Witness went to the state treasurer and told him that he desired to make an examination of certain packages. Just at that time it was not convenient to make an examination, but witness afterward made an examination in the presence of the treasurer and Mr. Martindale. Upon the count the witness did not find the bills to correspond with the amount certified on the face of the package. The package said to contain $2,015 35 was found to contain only $615.35. He found nothing further. Mr. Coit stated that six hundred thousand of bills had been counted, sealed and certified, for which only about $160,000 bonds had been issued. To recount the bills which had been counted by Laughlin, would require fully three weeks and would take five experts. A recount would not involve an examination into the genuineness of the bills.

In the cross examination by defendant's attorney Mr. Coit said that Laughlin had no regular assistant in his work. The cancelling of the bills was done by machinery, Adam Green, the colored messenger, generally being employed in this service. Up to the 5th of June witness had two assistants in his office, Lee Hagood and H. M. Davidson. The latter kept the key of the safe. Laughlin counted the bills, and the custom was to put the packages in the safe. Witness was sometimes absent during the counting and cancellation of the bills

This ended the testimony. Governor Simpson, Treasurer Leaphart and Chief Clerk Mertindale, of the treasury department, were present in court, and were offered to defendant's attorneys for examination. Defendant's counsel declined to examine them.

The attorney general argued that the case was one of great importance, involving the validity of over $600,000 of bills. That a bond of $5,000 would be a mockery of justice. He asked that the court would fix the bond at not less than $100,000.

After further argument the court decided to fix the bail at $2,500, for the appearance of the defendant at the July term of the sessions court. W. H. McK.

Indorsing Hancock and English.

San Francisco, July 3.—The state convention of the democratic wing of the working men's party last night deposed Kearney as president of the party. They declared the office of vice-president, secretary and treasurer vacant. They elected a state central committee and endorsed Hancock and English and the democratic presidential electors and adjourned until Thursday evening.

A Timely Congratulation.

London, July 3.—The Times this morning in an editorial article on the American national anniversary, congratulates the United States on their happy situation and prospect, commercially and politically, and declares that all mankind will gain by the prosperity which the American people has succeeded in extracting from our noble and in tenants.

The War on the Express Companies.

Louisville, July 3.—On the Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga railroad from July 1st the Adams' express messengers will be charged passenger fare, and express matter carried by the Adams will be charged regular schedule rates, and the company will be treated the same as private individuals.

The Cotton Strike.

Mossley, July 3.—The strike of the cotton operatives is growing more serious. A great meeting was held last night at which, on a ballot being taken, it was resolved by a majority of 51 to continue the strike. Several large employers threaten, if the dispute is not settled, to close their mills entirely for months.

Determined to Punish Him.

London, July 3.—The Standard this morning says: "We understand that the bishop of London has notified Rev. Mr. Alexander Mackonachie, of St. Albans church, Holborn, that he has determined to enforce the sentence of sequestration against him."

An Old Louisville House.

Louisville, July 3.—By the death of Grandison Spratt, the old established firm of Spratt & Co., the oldest in the tobacco trade in the city, was dissolved on Monday last, and the surviving partners have made an assignment. The liabilities and assets are unknown.

The Ex-Khedive's Harem.

Constantinople, July 3.—The Italian embassador here has obtained permission from the sultan for the members of ex-Khedive Ismail's harem to reside in Smyrna. The ladies of the harem have notified the Italian consul that they are willing to proceed to Smyrna if furnished transportation by Ismail.

MARKBERRY,
33 Peachtree St.
SPECIALTIES
The finest hand-made Shoes, the latest Styles. All the Novelties, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
The Hancock Tie
Just received. No old trash or rubbish, having successfully closed out all our unsaleable goods to an ANXIOUS BUYER some time ago.
Ladies' Fine Dress B. B. Evening Slippers,
and the Catoosa favorite 3-button, Turn Pumps, Strap Slippers and Sandal Boots, for Ladies and Misses, in all varieties and sizes, at
33 PEACHTREE ST.
Mark Berry.
292 june19—d1m 4thp
FURNITURE!
FURNITURE!
FURNITURE!
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Extra inducements this week.
Prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed.
Give us a call.
july2 d2t H. W. Thomas & Co.
OUR entire reserve stock has been thrown upon the market and the public may expect rare and unsurpassed bargains in every department of our house this week.
AUSTELL & MANGUM.
W. S. Wilson & Bro. keep the best stock of Lumber, Laths and Shingles in the city and you will always save time and money by seeing them before buying elsewhere.
june16 d3w—wed sun tues.
Parasols and Fans by the thousands, at your own price, for five days, at M. Rich & Bro.'s.
Notice of Copartnership.
The undersigned has this day formed a copartnership with Mr. D. Kaufman under the style and firm of Lieberman & Kaufman for the purpose of continuing the manufacture of Trunks and Valises at the old stand.
I thank my friends heartily for the support in the past, and would kindly ask a continuance of same for the new firm.
Very respectfully,
L. Lieberman,
Atlanta Trunk Factory,
july4—d1t 92 Whitehall Street.
Cheapest Furniture House in Georgia has in store 25 beautiful chamber suites, shipped to Atlanta by mistake. They can be bought at a bargain.
jul4 1t P. H. Snook.
Austell & Mangum's mammoth stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, etc., is now being sold out cheap. Go and see the bargains.
Don't fail to see W. S. Wilson & Bro. if you want to buy bill Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Coal, Lime or Wood, as they will make it to your interest. Remember the place—W. S. Wilson & Bro., 25 North Broad street.
june16 d3w—wed sun tues.
Tremendous sacrifices in all kinds of Dry Goods at the well known house of M. Rich & Bro.
5,000 yards all-wool Bunting 20c yard, at
JOHN KEELY'S.
8,000 yards beautiful Summer Dress Goods 10c and 12 1-2c per yard, worth double the price at JOHN KEELY'S.
Thousands of new and beautiful Hamburg Edgings just opened at JOHN KEELY'S.
PARASOLS to be divided out CHEAP amongst the people THIS WEEK, at
JOHN KEELY'S.
Visitors are all cordially invited to call and inspect the largest stock of Dry Goods in the city, all to be sold way below the regular prices, for five days at M. Rich & Bro.
JOHN KEELY
Offers the following attractions this week, beyond which it will not be found necessary to pass in search for Bargains, viz:
FANS! FANS!
Fans by the Thousand, at Half Price!
500 of the best 5c Fans in America.
1,100 of the handsomest 10c Fans ever offered in Georgia—perfect beauties for the price.
850 Beautiful Fans 15c each, worth 30c.
600 Choice Fans 20c each, always brought 35c.
800 Really Beautiful Fans 25c each.
1,750 of the best 35, 40 and 50c Fans ever offered in Georgia.
1,800 of the very Finest Fans made at less than half price.
NOTICE—This magnificent line of Fans will all be upon the Bargain Counters, and will form an assortment such as no four houses in the South can match.
10,000 yards of the handsomest 5c Muslins ever offered.
15,000 yards of the most beautiful Muslins, 6¼c yard.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Beautiful Linen Collars, 5c each.
3,000 pairs of the handsomest 10c Ladies' and Misses' Hose in Atlanta.
2,500 pairs of the handsomest 15 and 25c Hose ever offered.
1,000 pairs of the finest and prettiest Ladies' Hose ever shown in Atlanta, and at half price.
8,000 pairs Ladies' Lisle-Thread Gloves at 10, 20, 25, 35 and 50c per pair, warranted worth double the money.
New Ruchings, New Ties, New Collars and Cuffs, New Corsets, New Dress Goods, New Shoes and Slippers,
Just opened at
JOHN KEELY'S!
63 july4—d1t
We present no lengthy newspaper arguments to the public. The prices and quality of our goods form a magnetic attraction that none can resist,